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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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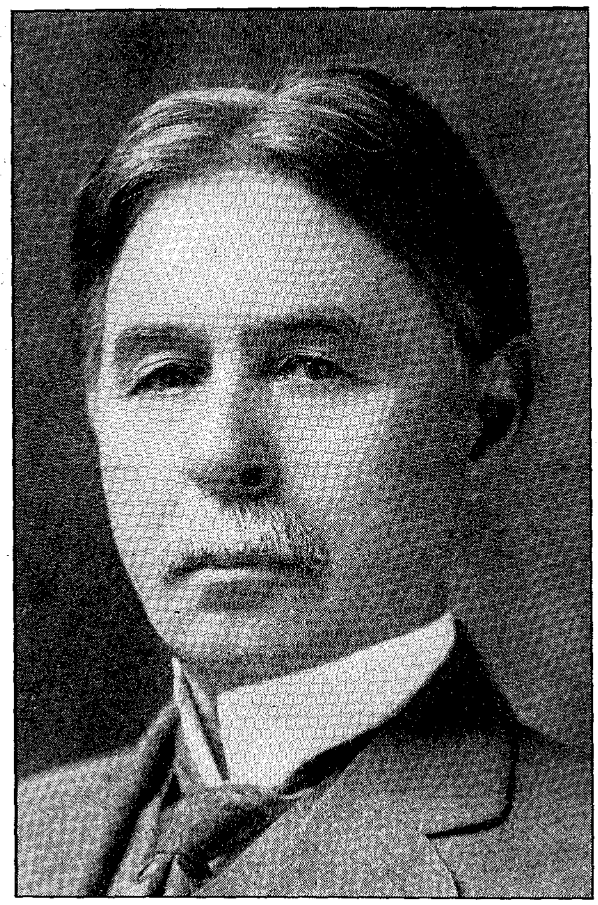
WHEN TO CUT THE NEXT TAX MELON

THOSE OPTIMISTS who think that lowering taxes is the one thing everybody in the United States can agree on have been given a solid jolt, observes one Washington correspondent, by the lively controversy Senator Simmons has stirred up. Mr. Simmons, who is the senior Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee, says the Republicans are playing politics by planning to defer the next tax-cut till just before the 1928 Presidential election. And the Republicans say the Senator is playing politics by declaring for another tax-cut right away. The Senator insists that the Treasury surpluses are big enough to justify a $560,000,000 tax-cut at the next session of Congress, while the various spokesmen for the Administration, including the more or less mysterious person who always speaks for the President, challenge the North Carolinian's arithmetic, and declare that his enormous surplus is mostly imaginary. Both sides are right, says the non-partizan Newark *News*, in making the charge of "politics," but this doesn't mean that either is guilty of "moral turpitude." We are told that "parties exist to seek and retain or regain power, the purpose to benefit the country by putting their preachments into practise being secondary when not merely academic. The modus operandi, for the ins to point with pride and the outs to view with alarm, is a necessary means to desired ends, and they never change in that respect except as they change places." "Politics is a selfish game," similarly reflects the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), and "the Republicans are no worse and no better than the Democrats in playing it that way." These "charges of political motives in the handling of the national finances are," the New York *Times* supposes, "inevitable, but they are neither edifying nor convincing," and the New York *Journal of Commerce* rather mournfully asks: "Is it not possible for our political leaders to develop the statesmanship to think about these problems in some such manner and at least in part forget the hope of attracting votes from thoughtless citizens by holding out the bait of further reductions in tax rates?" The Treasury Department, according to the Washington dispatches, will oppose any tax-reduction at the coming short-term session of Congress, which will convene in December and automatically end at midnight on March 4 next. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) argues that the Democratic call for immediate reduction is nothing but political talk, "since it is obvious that the Democrats in the short session of the present Congress will not control the Ways and Means Committee, or the House itself, and hence are not in shape to control tax legislation." However, the Asheville *Times* (Dem.) declares that there is little doubt that tax-reduction will come up, "and from all appearances, will make the fight which we saw last spring look mild." "The fight promises to be warm, and at present," adds this paper from Senator Simmons's State, "the odds seem to be in favor of the Democrats."



Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

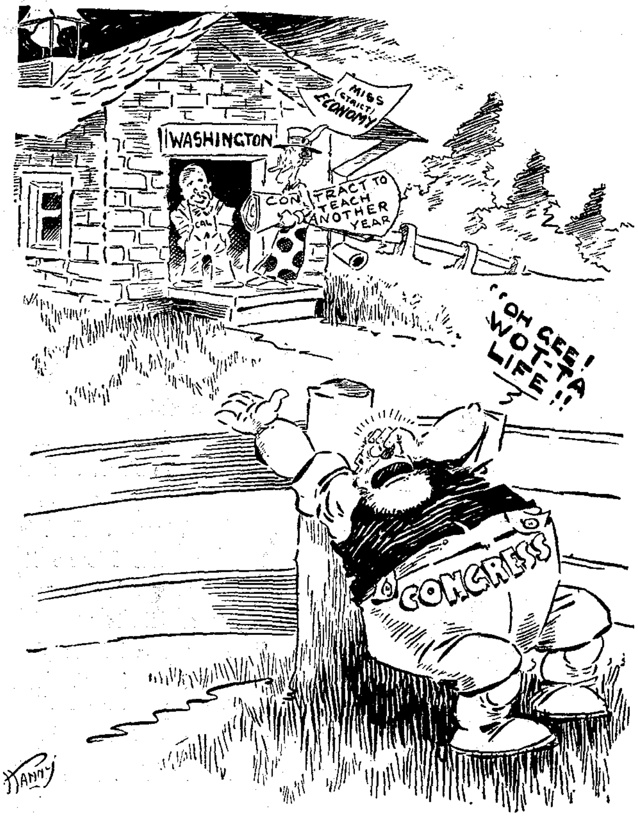
HE WILL DEMAND A SWEEPING TAX-REDUCTION

Senator Furnifold McL. Simmons, as the ranking Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee, commits his party to a policy of immediate tax-reduction, claiming that the Republicans are delaying it in order to save it up for campaign ammunition in 1928.

Senator Simmons calls attention to the $377,000,000 surplus of the fiscal year 1926 and the $185,000,000 prospective surplus for the current year. This makes a total of $562,000,000 says Senator Simmons, and he believes it the clear duty of Congress to distribute this "unneeded Treasury surplus and to put a stop to this unnecessary taxation as soon as possible." As the Senator asks: "If the overburdened taxpayers were entitled to a reduction at the last session of Congress because of their estimated surplus of $300,000,000, why, with a surplus in the Treasury nearly twice as great, are they not entitled to another reduction at the coming session of Congress?" He continues, in a statement given to the press at Washington:

> "This enormous surplus of more than half a billion dollars represents taxes paid in excess of ordinary expenditures and unneeded for the purposes for which collected. It would seem clear that this unnecessary exaction should be discontinued as speedily as legislatively practicable.

> "Evidently, if this great hoard is withheld from the taxpayers, as proposed by the Administration, until the spring of 1928, the incomes and earnings of industry for the calendar year 1926 would get no relief from the reduction, while miscellaneous taxpayers for the calendar year 1927 would get no relief from unneeded exactions for a full year after relief is due. On the other hand, if the reduction is made at the coming session of Congress, reduction in income rates would retroactively cover earnings of 1926 and most, if not all, miscellaneous excise taxes except on a few luxuries would be repealed or reduced a year sooner than under the Administration program. The next reduction will deal almost entirely with rates.
>
> "Certain circumstances connected with the last reduction aroused suspicion that the Administration, supposedly for political reasons, had deliberately planned two separate reductions; a small one for use in the bielection campaign this year, and a bigger one to become effective immediately preceding the Presidential campaign and the election of 1928. However that may be, with an actual and estimated surplus of $562,000,000 available for reduction at the coming session of Congress, it is difficult to discover any good reason for withholding and postponing that reduction for a full year except to promote the ambition of Republican Presidential aspirants and to provide political capital for the Republican party."



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LOOKS LIKE ANOTHER HARD WINTER FOR HIM

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Senator Simmons also attacks the Administration's debt-reduction policy. He notes that the Treasury is now appropriating about $300,000,000 annually out of current receipts as a sinking-fund to pay off the national debt in thirty-one years:

> "Mr. Mellon and the Administration insist, however, that we should pay off this indebtedness in about twenty years or less, and that we should use for this purpose not only the statutory sinking-fund, but all payments received from our foreign debtors, which, as before stated, now amount, principal and interest, to about $200,000,000 annually, and which in a comparatively short time will amount to around $350,000,000, and ultimately to a still larger sum."

The Senator suggests that the receipts from foreign debtors be used for current expenditure and to make further tax-reductions possible, and the time for debt liquidation be put definitely at thirty-one years. "In view of all this," he predicts, "when Congress meets in December the minority will demand not only a sweeping tax-reduction, but that as we have given our foreign debtors sixty-two years in which to repay, half that time in which to liquidate the indebtedness we incurred in borrowing the money we loaned them."

In the opinion of the Asheville *Times*, the Treasury surplus "seems to be real," therefore—

> "The Democrats will have the figures on their side for the coming debate. If unable to convince with the Treasury balance, then there yet remains the argument used last spring, that of changing the number of years set for retirement of the public debt from twenty years to thirty-one. The change, argued on the fact that America has no need for funding the debt in a shorter period than half the number of years, sixty-two, given to the European debtor nation to pay their obligations, certainly would be efficacious in lightening the load of the Treasury."

Other Democratic papers accept only part of the Senator's program. They approve immediate tax-reduction, but have their doubts about his debt-paying idea. Says the New York *World*, for instance:

> "The Democrats should not only consider the feasibility of lowering the taxes but they should also seize the first opportunity to correct the fiscal blunders in the Revenue Act of 1926. That measure was modeled along lines suggested by Secretary Mellon, who has never shown the slightest interest in reducing taxes for any but the very rich. Reduce their taxes, he argues, and there will be more jobs for the poor. The poor man does not mind paying $10 in taxes, provided his job is safe. Congress acted on this theory last winter when it gave the country a so-called 'bipartizan' tax law.
>
> "This measure is grossly unfair to the middle class. While it slashes the surtaxes on incomes above $100,000 by 50 per cent., it does not reduce those on incomes of $26,000 or less. It cuts in half the taxes on large estates and repeals the tax on gifts, while retaining many nuisance taxes. It actually increases the taxes on corporations.
>
> "A more equitable revision is badly needed, and there is no reason why Congress should not tackle the job at its short session. On the other hand, the proposal of Senator Simmons to make further reduction feasible by prolonging the period of retirement of the national debt to thirty-two years has nothing to commend it. This extension of twelve years would add over $4,500,000,000 to the total cost through interest payments. The sooner we can pay the debt the better."

The Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Brooklyn *Eagle* quite agree with Mr. Simmons that the Coolidge Administration is playing a little game of politics with tax-reduction. But they are not quite sure that the North Carolina Senator has his figures straight, and they are certain that he is wrong about taking more time to pay off the national debt. On the debt issue, *The Sun* says: "The way to treat a national debt is the same as the way to treat a private one—get rid of it while the money is coming in." Senator Simmons seems to the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* to be "on solid ground when he seeks to prevent the Administration's playing politics with tax-reduction," but it would like to have him revise his own plan "in accordance with sound principles of public finance before he attempts to have it adopted as a program of the Democratic party as a whole." As this paper says of the Senator:

> "He seems to be mixed up when he suggests that because we had a surplus of $377,000,000 in 1926 and expect to have one of $185,000,000 in 1927 there will be $562,000,000 available for tax-reduction at the next session of Congress. Surpluses are not cumulative. It is to be assumed that the surplus for 1926 has already been applied in accordance with the regular Treasury practise to the retirement of outstanding Liberty bonds. At any rate, it will not be carried over intact until June 30, 1927. On that date the Treasury will not be $562,000,000 ahead, as Senator Simmons's statement would seem to indicate. It will be ahead only by the amount of this year's surplus, which is now estimated at $185,000,000."

The general belief in Administration circles, according to a political correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, is that the Simmons plan "is put forth now as a part of a Democratic scheme to influence the November elections." In default of a direct statement from the President, the dispatches contain the indirect discourse of the Presidential spokesman upon the subject, as this is summed up in a New York *Times* dispatch:

> "Mr. Coolidge desires to wait to see how the present tax law is working out before he is willing to say what can be done toward a further reduction. If taxes are reduced now, when business is good, the country might run into the danger of increasing taxes when business is bad. He favors reducing taxes as fast as possible, but also favors paying off the national debt as quickly as possible."

"It's an example of Democratic finance," remarks Garrard B. Winston, Under-secretary of the Treasury, anent the Simmons proposal; "if you cut taxes, reduce the tariff, and give the farmer relief proposed, the Government certainly will be bankrupt." Mr. Winston points out that the 1926 surplus does not exist as cash in the Treasury which might be applied to tax-reduction, but has already been spent in retiring the public debt. And the 1927 surplus will be applied in the course of the year to debt-reduction if it is not wiped out by a slowing up of business which would decrease revenues between now and the end of the year. And just now he does not see how we can be sure of any surplus after the present year. Representative Ogden L. Mills (Rep.), of New York, similarly argues against Senator Simmons:

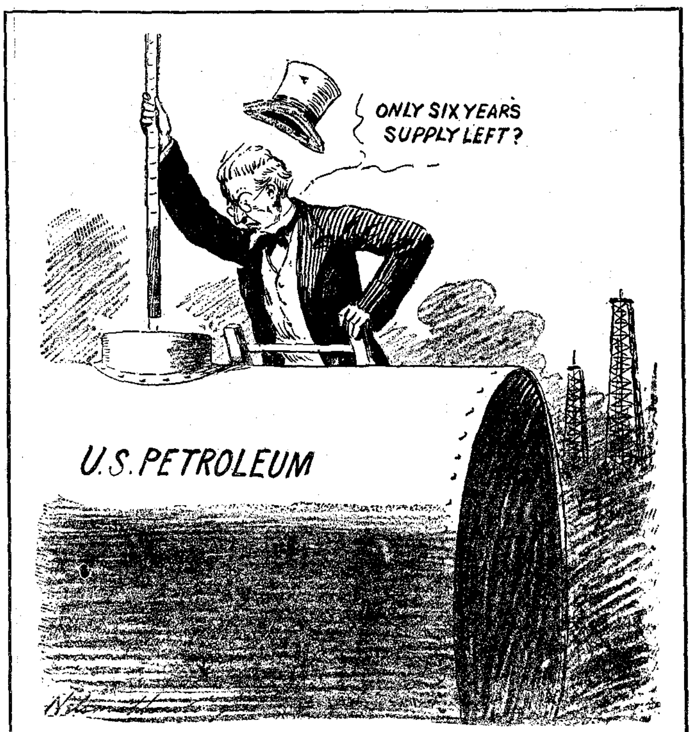
> "The full effect of the reduction made at the last session of Congress will not be felt until the fiscal year 1927, and until a good part of that year has elapsed it will be impossible to make an accurate estimate of the revenues of the Government under the new rates.
>
> "Moreover, our revenue during the fiscal year 1926 included about $350,000,000 of back taxes. Such a large accrual of back taxes can hardly be hoped for in the future. The Treasury estimates the surplus for the fiscal year 1927 at approximately $185,000,000. This is not an excessive margin of safety in a business involving an annual expenditure of over three and a half billion dollars, and it is only an estimate."

The unwisdom of Senator Simmons is evident enough to Republican journals like the New York *Sun*, New York *Herald Tribune*, Springfield *Union*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. "The country can not afford another reduction of taxes next year, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "and if one should be made, it would later increase the burden upon the taxpayer." "To slice off a half billion from the tax-bill," according to the Boston *News Bureau*, "means counting on purely theoretical or hypothetical surplus balances, and would inevitably mean simply more borrowing by Uncle Sam. Said borrowing would in due time have to be discharged out of taxes." The New Haven *Register* does not believe that the prospective surplus for 1927 "is enough for a general lowering of tax rates." The New York *Herald Tribune* devotes most of its anti-Simmons editorial to praise of the Coolidge-Mellon program of comparatively rapid debt-reduction:

> "Every $100,000,000 of debt canceled leaves the United States in a stronger political and financial position. It decreases the annual interest burden by $4,250,000. The advantage of rapid extinction in the next ten years is all the greater in that we continue to pay 4¼ per cent. on our Liberty bonds, while foreign countries pay us in that period a much lower interest average on the loans which those Liberties represent. We equalize so much sooner the interest adjustment now running against us.
>
> "But there is another fundamental reason why we ought to cut down the debt as rapidly as we can. Prosperity, which runs in cycles, may not last. The Treasury may encounter lean years. The real value of the dollar may rise. While we have the means to liquidate the debt, we ought to liquidate it. Liquidation is the best possible national investment. It protects the future. It will assure a steady decrease in interest appropriations and permit further tax-cuts. To wipe out debt means in effect also to wipe out taxes."

ONLY SIX YEARS' SUPPLY OF OIL?

THOSE PERSONS WHO READ only the newspaper head-lines must be terribly alarmed over the country's oil supply, observes the Montgomery *Advertiser*, "for the most sensational statement in the recently filed preliminary report of President Coolidge's Oil Conservation Board is that there is only enough oil in sight to last six years." Naturally, and quite properly, adds this daily, "newspapers throughout the country put this startling news into the head-lines. But the whole story can not be told in this fashion; head-lines only serve to give the high spots in the news." To paraphrase an old saying, the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* explains: "What the Board seeks is to close the garage door before the oil and gas are drained from the machine." Other editors believe the Board's intention was to "throw a scare" into the public to emphasize the importance of oil-conservation. "If so," asserts the Alabama paper, "it was justified, for the urgency of the need of oil-conservation has not been exaggerated. The country is largely dependent upon oil and gasoline for transportation, industry, national defense, and recreation and travel."


ONLY SIX YEARS SUPPLY LEFT?
U.S. PETROLEUM

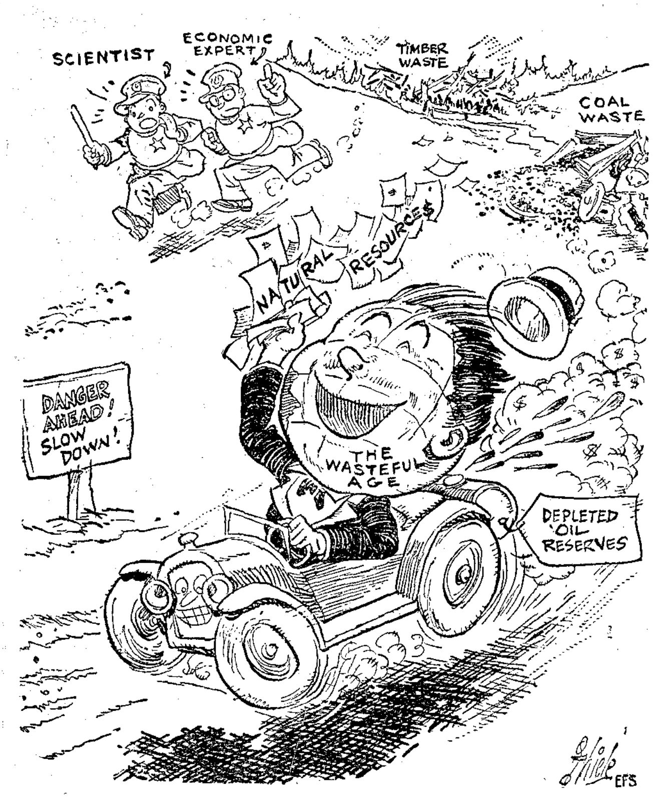
OLD UNCLE HUBBARD GOES TO THE OIL TANK

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The Federal Oil Conservation Board is composed of Secretary of the Interior Work, chairman; Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Secretary of War Davis, and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. Their report to the President, thinks the South Bend *Tribune*, "is one of the most important economic documents ever filed with the Executive by trained men." In effect, says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, it boils down to this: "If America steps on the gas for another six years as freely as it has in the last five, the big joy ride will be all over." Whether or not the statement that our known oil supply will be exhausted in six years is true, the Knoxville *Journal* is unable to predict, "but it doesn't come amiss to say that, so far as our natural resources are concerned, we are the most wasteful nation in the civilized world."

The United States has more than 70 per cent. of the world's automobiles and trucks. It is said to be more dependent on oil than any other nation. "With the single exception of foodstuffs," maintains the Philadelphia *Record*, "oil is the most vital of the necessaries in this industrialized age." Yet, while we produce more than 70 per cent. of the world's output of petroleum, the domestic consumption is said to be 13 per cent. more than we produce. According to J. A. Phelan, petroleum expert for the United States Shipping Board, "while our consumption of petroleum has increased 40 per cent. in four years, production has not shown any increase. Meanwhile, Mexico, which produces 10 per cent. of the world's oil, has shown an astounding decline in production. In 1922 Mexico produced 188,000,000 barrels; in 1925, 115,000,000." "And the demand in this country for petroleum and gasoline is constantly growing," adds D. Richard Young, in *The American Bankers Association Journal.*

In its report to the President, made after an investigation lasting eighteen months, the Board recommended a plan for the elimination of oil wastage involving cooperation among States where oil is produced, oil operators, and government officials. Said the oil conservation report, in part:



"AFTER ME THE DELUGE!"
—Thiele in the Manchester *Union.*

> "There must be natural concern over the future supply of oil because of the manifest dependence of so large a part of our industrial life, national defense, and domestic comfort upon continued adequate supplies of lubricants for all machinery and fuel for automotive engines.
>
> "The total present reserves in pumping and flowing wells in the proven sands has been estimated at about 4,500,000,000 barrels, which is theoretically but six years' supply, tho, of course, it can not be extracted so quickly. . . . Future maintenance of even current supplies implies the constant discovery of new fields and the drilling of new wells. Hitherto there has been no failure to discover such new fields as required. However, this dependence upon fortuitous discovery of new fields renders it imperative that every effort shall be made to secure the maximum amount of oil from the known fields, and the most beneficial use of the oil that is produced.
>
> "The present imports from Latin-American fields amount to about 62,000,000 barrels annually of crude oil, against which we export about 94,000,000 barrels of products. The fields of Mexico and South America are of large yield, and much promising geologic oil structure is as yet undrilled.
>
> "That our companies should vigorously acquire and explore such fields is of first importance, not only as a source of future supply, but supply under control of our own citizens. Our experience with the exploitation of our consumers by foreign-controlled sources of rubber, nitrate, potash and other raw materials should be sufficient warning as to what we may expect if we shall become dependent upon foreign nations for our oil supplies.
>
> "The major part of the measures that must be taken to protect our future supplies must rest upon the normal commercial initiative of private enterprise. The directions in which industry can contribute to assured future supplies are:
>
> "1. Continued exploration for extension of known sands and deeper sands in known fields.
>
> "2. Continued exploration for new fields.
>
> "3. Systematic research and experiment upon methods of securing a larger proportion of the oil from the sands.
>
> "4. Systematic research and experiment in new methods and cheapened costs in refining and cracking oils, and waste elimination.
>
> "5. Cooperative methods in sane development of new fields to prevent wasteful flush-flow and overproduction.
>
> "6. Research and application by engine builders of more economical use of petroleum products.
>
> "7. Expansion of American holdings in foreign oil-fields."

"This is not the first time that a warning has been sounded that we are near the end of our petroleum resources," notes the New York *World*, "but it is the first time that a warning has come from such high official sources." As time goes on, "we may expect, not a sudden exhaustion of the oil and gasoline supply, but a gradual increase in the price of the latter," warns the New York *Herald Tribune.* "Of more and more importance, therefore, becomes a substantial understanding between the United States and Mexico and Latin-America regarding oil leases and oil-field development," suggests the Albany *Knickerbocker Press,* and the Providence *Journal* agrees that the Board's suggestion that measures be taken to increase our holdings in foreign oil-fields "is not the least important of the list."

At this juncture, however, the Washington *Post* reminds us that "the Board gives no information as to how Americans may obtain foreign sources of supply, and evades any reference to the difficulties that stand in the way of a successful invasion by American capital of foreign oil-fields." Yet, adds *The Post:*

> "How the people of this country may obtain their fair share of the products of foreign oil-fields is, by far, the most important phase of the subject matter upon which the Oil Conservation Board spent more than nineteen months of painstaking investigation.
>
> "The United States will not engage in the oil or any other business, as a Government; it refuses, and properly so, to exact concessions for itself or its nationals. On the other hand, it does demand a square deal for its citizens when they seek to invest their capital abroad.
>
> "The dominant foreign Powers to-day are engaged in the business, as nations, of obtaining oil concessions through one means or another in order to control the oil supply for their navies. In many instances they are backing up corporations ostensibly private in character; in others the governments themselves own the stock of these corporations and control their activities. Under such conditions, American private capital, no matter how enterprising, can make little headway against governmental business activities of foreign Powers."

The Atlanta *Journal* sees little reason for the cry of "Wolf!" over the future of our oil supply. As more oil is required, new fields will be developed and improved methods of recovery and handling, evolved, predicts the Pittsburgh *Post.* "Even if the supply of petroleum is limited, other forms of energy will be discovered," believes the Schenectady *Union-Star.* The hydro-electric power of the country has hardly "been scratched," notes this paper, and Prof. Ralph H. McKee, of Columbia University, says the oil-bearing shale rock of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming will yield more than five times the total production of petroleum throughout the world. So, remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

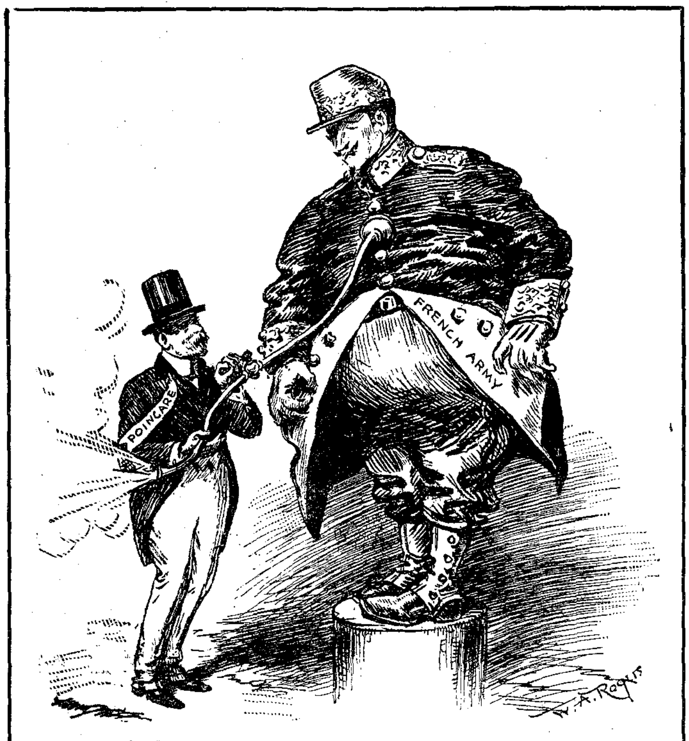
> "There does not seem to be any reason to be alarmed over the prospect of an oil famine six years hence. Six years ago it was being predicted that in a year or so the nation's oil supply would have diminished to such an extent that the price of gasoline would shoot up to a dollar a gallon, but the filling stations are content with a considerably lower figure."

FRANCE REDUCES HER ARMY

"AWAY WITH MACHINE-GUNS, cannon and rifles," exclaimed France's Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, to a crashing accompaniment of applause from the representatives of fifty nations, as he welcomed the first German delegates to their seats in the League at Geneva. And by an impressive coincidence the same papers which recorded this dramatic incident told in their Paris correspondence of a material cut in the French Army. Such items, say many of our editorial observers, afford striking evidence of the beginning of a new tradition of amity in Europe, and go far toward justifying the belief that after many false dawns the true dawn of peace has come. Even tho cynics may argue that the reduction in France's military establishment is dictated primarily by economic considerations, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, nevertheless "it is reasonable to assume from the previous course of French policy, that there would now be no wholesale cutting of military costs were it not for the additional guaranties of peace given by Germany's admission to the League of Nations and the consequent vitalizing of the Locarno compacts." "Gradually, painfully, and with many misgivings," adds *The Eagle*, "French opinion has swung around to the belief that international agreement and conciliation, with direct international cooperation, constitute a better frontier defense than swollen military establishments."

"If the announcement from Paris means a substantial reduction in France's peace-time military forces," remarks the Washington *Post*, much anti-French criticism will be silenced, and "early ratification by the Senate of the French debt agreement will become more probable." The Pittsburgh *Sun*, which applauds France's move, notes that "with the collapse of Abd-el-Krim in the Riff there disappeared the last excuse for maintaining a huge army of men withdrawn from productive pursuits."

The Army cuts, which are ordered by the French Council of Ministers, are thus described in the New York *Herald Tribune:*



THE WAY TO REDUCE IS TO REDUCE

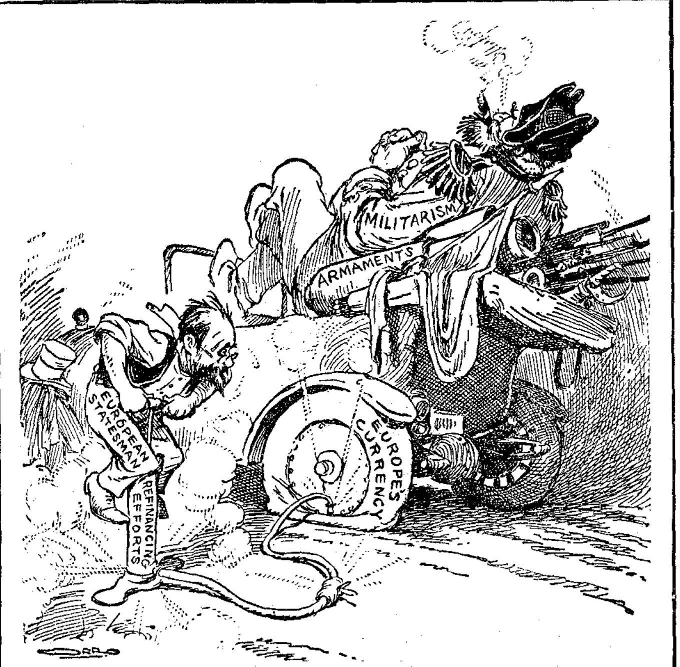
—Rogers in the Washington *Post.*

"The French War Ministry is to muster out 2,700 permanent and 1,200 temporary officers. The cavalry arm, now almost obsolete for home uses, will be cut by 7,000 men immediately and by 10,000 more men later. The minimum age of conscription will be raised to twenty-one, and the present eighteen months' term of compulsory enlistment will be replaced by a twelve months' term. This compares with a three years' term in the period just before the World War."

Editorially this New York daily goes on to say:

"France is thus adhering to the policy of simply arming to meet her own needs. She does not want to spend any more money on defensive military preparation than sound judgment requires. Nothing has been unfairer than the charge of recent years that France was arming for aggression. The French forces have been steadily reduced since the war. French policy has aimed only at maintaining the guaranties of the peace settlements. Briand more than any other European statesman is entitled to the honors of Locarno. He has sought successfully to stabilize European security in a way which would permit reasonable disarmament through the revival of confidence.

"France's example of free-will military retrenchment ought to have great weight."



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TIME TO UNLOAD

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

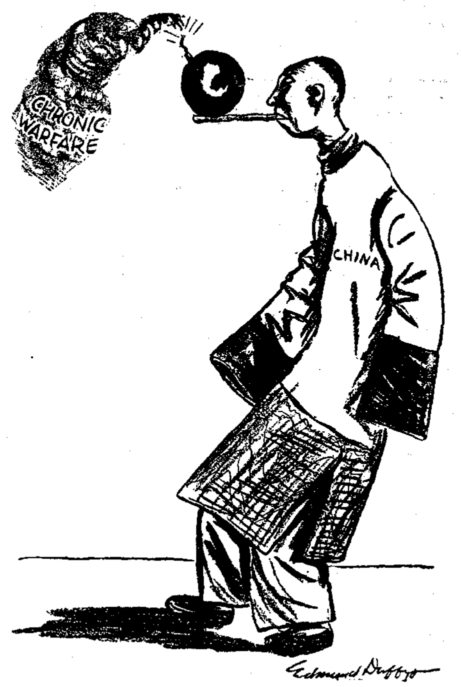
Not only is this reduction of France's armed forces important as a part of Premier Poincaré's economy program, but "it is significant of that new spirit in France which has been more and more manifested during the last year," says the New York *Times*, which continues:

"When the one-year enlistment term is in effect, and the other contemplated cuts have been made, France will be well on the road to that land disarmament which it had been the hope of Americans and other nations to see inaugurated.

"Owing to the fact that the changes will probably be effected slowly, the benefits from economy will not make themselves felt for a year or more. But the actual numerical reductions in personnel are of less interest and significance to the world in general than are the political implications of this act. It must not be considered by itself alone, but in connection with the recent negotiations for close commercial cooperation between France and Germany, the proposals still further to reduce the armies of occupation, and the admission of Germany into the League. In the post-Armistice politics of Europe, France's army was, in a measure, the gage of ill-will between France and Germany. To the Germans it constituted an imagined menace, which took genuine form with the occupation of the Ruhr. To the French it was a symbol of the 'strong-arm' policy which they felt was essential in order to make Germany carry out the peace terms. So long as it was out of all proportion to the other armies of Western Europe it was a disturbing factor in Franco-German relations. Now that various agreements for keeping the peace and for pooling industrial interests have been completed, even the most nervous Frenchmen are prepared to see the Army reduced. In Germany the reductions are viewed with relief, and are accepted as a token of France's good-will toward the Germans."

BLOODSHED ON THE YANGTZE

THERE WAS A TIME, and that not so many years ago, observes the Pittsburgh *Sun*, when an incident like the recent skirmish on the Yangtze River between British gunboats and Chinese soldiers "might easily have led to the occupation of Chinese territory and its eventual annexation to the British Empire." Even to-day, remarks the New York *Herald Tribune*, "this incident would raise an acute international issue were it not for the fact that there is no Government or near-Government in the Chinese Republic on which responsibility for the deaths of seven British naval officers and seamen can be placed." The orthodox procedure would be for Great Britain to make "strong representations" to the Government of the offending nation, and to follow this with an ultimatum. But, points out the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, apparently the only way to deal with the Chinese in this region is by direct action. This the British gunboats did, shelling the city of Wanhsien, several hundred miles up the Yangtze from Hankow. This international conflict, we are informed by John Gunther, London correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, "was caused by a grotesque error made by a gun-running English skipper." This explanation, we are told, "comes from an authentic source, thus clearing up an affair which has been cloaked in mystery from the beginning." According to Mr. Gunther:



NO MEAN JUGGLER

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*.

> "The story of the origin of the Yangtze affair is tragi-comic enough to fit into the general pattern of the Chinese puzzle. It appears that two British merchantmen, the *Wantung* and the *Wanliu*, were anchored some 600 miles above Hankow, near the town of Wanhsien. They were carrying munitions and arms consigned to Gen. Wu Pei-fu.
>
> "Through some incredible error the captain of one of the ships began unloading his cargo, when he found he was giving the precious guns not to Wu's men, but to a detachment of Wu's enemy—the Red Army from Canton itself. When the mistake was discovered, it was too late.
>
> "Then Gen. Yang Sen, one of Wu's subordinate officers, hearing the Cantonese had the guns, assumed the British officers were double-crossing him and proceeded to open fire. He captured both ships, which he still holds. The imprisoned officers, however, were rescued by a relief party of the British Navy after a brisk and bloody action, which heretofore was counted as the inexplicable origin of the whole affair.
>
> "The international complications begun by the British captain, who couldn't tell one Chinese from another, are far-reaching. British officials make no effort to minimize the gravity of the situation. If the Red Army, having captured Hankow, should capture other cities, it might advance eastward down the river toward Shanghai."

Altho the British force lost more men than they rescued, "England could not have afforded to let this outrage go unnoticed," explains the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "Such a course would have impaired her prestige, which is always an important matter in dealing with Orientals." The fact that Great Britain did not "ravage the country with fire and sword as a punitive measure," or "use the incident as a pretext for grabbing more land," convinces the Pittsburgh *Sun* that Great Britain "has acquired patience, along with age and experience; she no longer goes about with a chip on her shoulder."

One of the things the Wanhsien skirmish did, besides stirring the British lion to action, was to draw the attention of editors and foreign correspondents to the chaotic condition of affairs in China and revive the talk of intervention by the great Powers. According to the New York *Times*, the situation in China to-day is not unlike that just before the Boxer uprising, with this difference: "At that time there was some semblance of national authority, which was ultimately able to quell the anti-foreign riots and to restore order. Now China is split into warring factions, without power to maintain or to restore order." In fact, declares the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "the new situation bristles with disturbing implications." As a writer in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* explains:

> "China continues in chaos, any establishment of the Central Government on a footing of order and discipline still depending on the outcome of the civil war. There continue to be three great groups of armies in the field. Manchuria and Central China are held by the allied forces of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. Up North, between the mountain passes and the Mongolian border, are entrenched the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang, the 'Christian General,' forced out of Peking by Chang and Wu. Feng is reported returned from Moscow. While his armies are quiet, the South Chinese, or Cantonese, forces have been on the aggressive. The Cantonese are commanded by Chang Kai-shek, who is virtually head of the Canton Government. Canton is anti-foreign, and its attitude to Great Britain is little to be distinguished from one of open warfare.
>
> "Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are ostensibly supporting the Peking Government recognized by the Powers. But that Peking Government itself not only is unable to secure the Powers their treaty rights, but feels impelled by the tide of opinion throughout the country to try to upset the existing international arrangements. Washington, with all its traditional friendliness to China, was forced recently to protest against a Peking project of a loan which would have affected the revenues pledged for previous foreign obligations.
>
> "American sentiment is overwhelmingly against intervention. British popular sentiment, it is believed, would be equally opposed. But it is becoming increasingly difficult for foreigners to live and do business in China with the foundations of the old order giving way more and more. That is why Great Britain's plight is a matter of concern to all the Powers except the Soviet, which is gleefully exploiting the present confusion."

Thus the unending civil strife in China moves from a provincial to an international plane, notes *The Evening Ledger*. The United States is in a sense on the edge of the present crisis, for there are said to be approximately two thousand Americans in the "war zone," and the United States now has seven gunboats in the Yangtze River patrol. But the attack upon the British at Wanhsien, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, "is regarded here as a matter which should be dealt with by the British Government in its own way, and in which the United States Government is not directly concerned." In Tokyo, "the press is solidly against intervention, and is anti-British in tone," say dispatches.

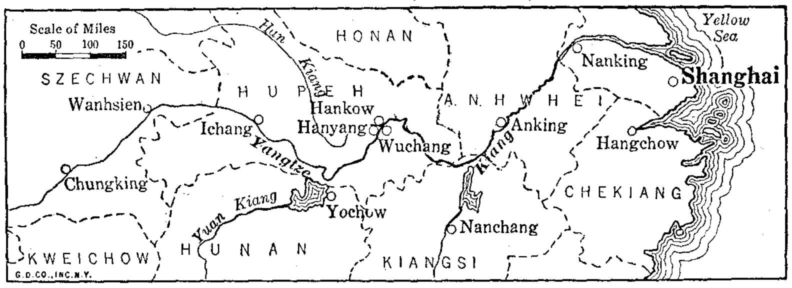
One result of the international conflict on the Yangtze, we are informed by James L. Butts, Peking correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, is that it "has completely eclipsed the great civil war raging in Central China." To quote the London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "The two Chinese leaders at present most conspicuous in the internecine struggle are Chang Kai-shek, who is the commander of the force at Canton in the South, and Wu Pei-fu, who is the commander of the forces of Peking, but now is down the Yangtze Valley, half-way between Peking and Canton, defending the

> Hankow-Wuchang district against Chang's attacks. It was the adherents of Wu who seized the British steamers.
>
> "The trouble in South China at Canton grew out of the Chinese boycott on British trade at Hongkong. The Canton Government under the leadership of Chang is known as a Communist clique because of the support rendered it by Soviet Russia, but the principal tenet of the party is nationalism—China for the Chinese.
>
> "China is more than a thorn in Great Britain's flesh—it is several thorns, each of which is painfully obvious but wholly unsusceptible to treatment by the usual methods of diplomacy. England is doing her utmost to preserve neutrality in the Chinese civil war, but now finds herself violently quarreling with both the combatants."

Another writer in the New York daily, Philip Kerby, former newspaper correspondent in China, tells us that—

> "Great Britain's attitude in the present Yangtze crisis is being watched with keenest interest by every foreign Power signatory to the Boxer Protocols of 1901 and 1904, since British investments in China are estimated conservatively at more than $500,000,000, and, with the possible exception of Japan, Great Britain has the largest vested interests inside the Great Wall.
>
> "Not since the Taiping Rebellion has Great Britain been confronted by a similar situation in China, but the interesting point is that Britain is in a sense powerless to act. An expedition can not be sent against Wanhsien, because at this time of the year the water is so low in the Yangtze that only the shallowest draft vessels can proceed above Hankow. The Chinese undoubtedly took this into consideration when they opened fire on the British gunboats.



THE NEWEST CENTER OF TROUBLE IN THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Wanhsien, on the Yangtze River, was the scene early this month of a battle between two British gunboats and Chinese soldiers under the command of Gen. Yang Sen, of Canton. The British lost seven officers and seamen in an attempt to release six mercantile marine officers held captive on two British steamships, and in reprisal shelled and set fire to several parts of the city. There was also fighting between Northern and Southern Chinese armies near Hankow.

> "Another interesting development in the present crisis is that for the last five years Great Britain has sponsored to the utmost the efforts of Gen. Wu Pei-fu toward the military unification of China. If the Chinese troops who fired on the British gunboats were acting under the orders of Gen. Wu Pei-fu, it would appear that the latter had turned against his former foreign ally.
>
> "Following the usage of naval etiquette in the Far East, Great Britain is the 'senior naval Power' on the Yangtze, which focuses the attention of the remainder of the protocol Powers upon her present action. Never before have the diplomats of Downing Street been confronted with the possibility of permitting an insult to the British flag to go unpunished—with the ensuing loss of prestige—and upon the retention of prestige, particularly in the Far East, rests not only the future of her commerce, but the safety of all her subjects and, more important still, the safety of all foreigners residing within the Great Wall of China."

"All China, with the partial exception of Canton, is ruled by military dictators, and even in Canton General Kai-shek seems to be growing in influence," writes Lewis S. Gannett in *The Nation*, after an investigation "on the ground." And the Detroit *Free Press* understands that—

> "The Canton Government has at its disposal not only plentiful funds but also an orderly, cohesive Army, well trained and equipped. Its success in repulsing Wu's expedition is largely due to these factors, and they in turn are the result of years of diligent effort by emissaries of Moscow. Red Russian Army officers have been especially active preparing Canton, and South China, generally, for the conflict with Peking.
>
> "It would surprize no one familiar with the tragic state of confusion reigning in the North of China to see Canton emerge from the present struggle with a further increase of authority. Such a result might be disastrous to China. Nor could the other nations interested in China's progress and welfare remain indifferent in the face of a successful Muscovite crusade to convert the entire country into a Red 'paradise.'"

The most recent cause for uneasiness among the Powers, we are reminded by the St. Louis *Star*, is Peking's official notice to Belgium that the extraterritorial rights she has enjoyed, along with the rest of the Western world, will be abrogated within a few weeks. This is said to be the first instance in which China has actually undertaken to abrogate a foreign treaty. According to *The Free Press*, "the same treatment is to be applied to treaties with all other Powers, including the United States, when the extension dates fall due."

But China has her quota of defenders among American newspaper editors. "If Great Britain and other Powers had frankly taken their hands off the Chinese tariff and frankly abolished the extraterritorial courts, as China demanded, the present anti-foreign sentiment would not exist," maintains the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "Without more money," explains this paper, "the Peking Government can never create an Army that will compel order all over that vast country. And they can not obtain that money while foreign nations limit China's custom duties." "The relations of China and the foreign Powers have been those of an armed truce, with foreign gunboats patroling China's coast and inland waters and from time to time committing acts that, if committed against a more spirited people, would have meant instant war," asserts the St. Paul *Dispatch*. As for the United States, "it must avoid being tricked into plucking other nations' chestnuts out of the fire," in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune*. So far, notes the Boston *Globe:*

> "To the credit of the American Government, it has consistently followed a relatively enlightened policy toward China. At the Washington Conference it urged the renunciation of special foreign treaty rights. At the recent Chinese tariff conference the American influence was exerted for abandonment of extraterritorial privileges and the granting of full customs autonomy to China by progressive steps. But progress at the tariff conference was blocked by the filibustering of the other foreign delegates."

London and Peking correspondents point out that there is no strict treaty right for patrol of the Yangtze and other Chinese rivers by British or other gunboats, but that the patrol is considered necessary to protect foreign residents and interests. The Baltimore *Sun* is convinced that—

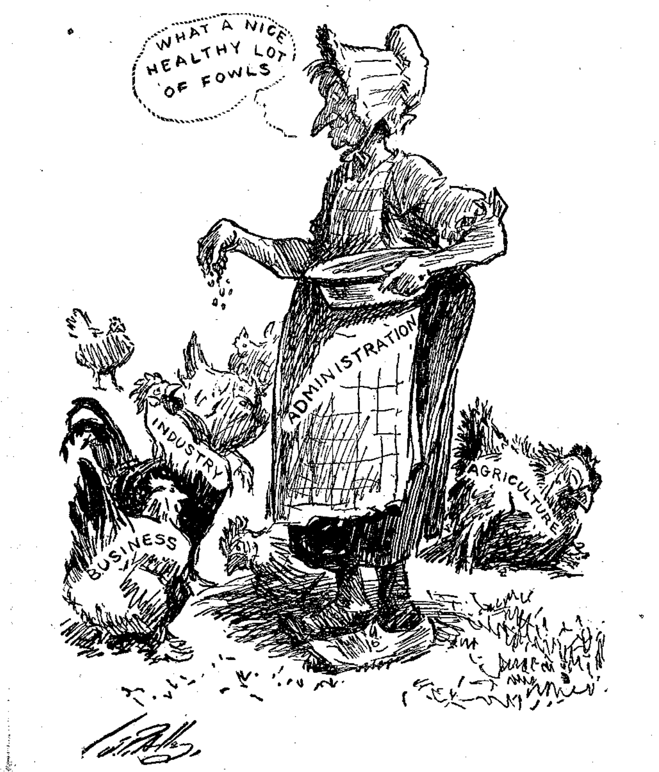
> "No river anywhere in the world is more important as an artery of trade than is the Yangtze. Navigable for nearly two thousand miles inland from the great seaport of Shanghai, it serves, in the absence of railroads, as the initial carrier of much of China's foreign trade.
>
> "By the Yangtze China is divided into a North and South of approximately equivalent area. The main stream and its many tributaries tap the richest and most populous districts of the huge Republic.
>
> "That the extension of serious civil war to the Yangtze River should give rise to foreign complications was all but inevitable. From Shanghai to Hankow and back, ocean-going steamers of a dozen nations run regularly and continuously. Smaller river steamers carry the British, American, Japanese and other flags as far as Chungking, in the heart of the distant Szechwan. Junks with foreign cargoes swarm the tributaries, as well as the broad main stream itself. Now that the river has become a virtual dividing line between the Armies of the Northern war lords and those of radical Canton, some foreign toes are almost certain to be trampled."

DR. JARDINE'S FARM PRESCRIPTION

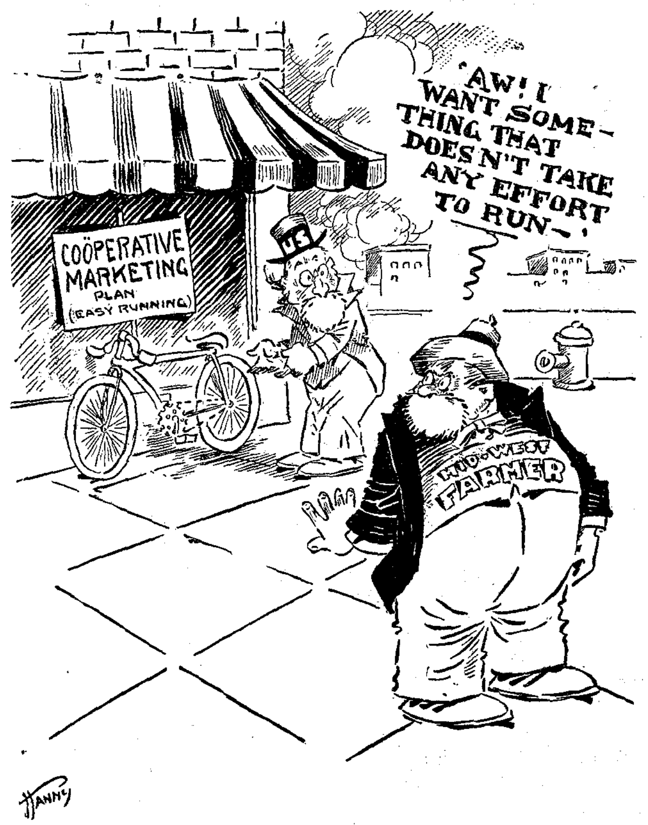
TO DR. WILLIAM M. JARDINE—he was an LL.D., and the president of an agricultural college before he became Secretary of Agriculture—has been entrusted the first official promulgation of the new Administration farm-relief plan, about which so many conflicting press reports have been coming from White Pine Camp. The plight of the farmer is acknowledged in Administration circles to be, in the words of banker Otto Kahn, "the only blight on the prosperity of the United States," and Dr. Jardine tells us that "the biggest economic problem for the country to-day is the readjustment of agriculture." The Secretary does not propose any very drastic or revolutionary readjustment; in fact he offers only part of a relief program. His idea is to encourage the cooperatives and put money into the farmer's pocket by lending government funds to the cooperatives to pass over to the farmers promptly upon the sale of their crops. The farmer would have the cash, and the cooperatives would have the crops to be marketed advantageously instead of being "dumped." Several friendly papers think this plan is wise and practical, but Democratic editors insist that nothing will really do the farmer any good until the Republican tariff has been changed.

The Jardine program was outlined in an address delivered on September 6 to the Kansas Farmers' Union meeting at Osawatomie. According to a dispatch to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, the plan has the approval of President Coolidge, and Congress will be asked to put it into effect at the next session in December. If Congress heeds the President's recommendation, legislative relief "based on sound economic policies" will be given the farmer, according to Dr. Jardine, who incidentally says he knows of but one remedy that can safely be prescribed for the ills of agriculture—"better methods of marketing and merchandising." As the New York *Herald Tribune* quotes the Secretary's speech:

> "The nearest, in my judgment, that we can come to solving the marketing problem of the farmers is through the development of farmer-controlled marketing machinery which will enable them to sell a substantial part of their output collectively. This machinery will have to be built along the same lines that industry and other lines of business have found to be effective.



IF THE "PIP" DOESN'T SPREAD!
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*


AW! I WANT SOMETHING THAT DOESN'T TAKE ANY EFFORT TO RUN—!
COÖPERATIVE MARKETING PLAN (EASY RUNNING)
U.S
MID-WEST FARMER

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IN THAT RESPECT HE'S NO DIFFERENT FROM THE REST OF US
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

> "There is a serious need for more farm credit, and the present problem is to stop the foreclosures on farm mortgages in certain sections and loosen the frozen credits in the banks which are tied up in farm lands.
>
> "Generally speaking, the farmers feel pretty well financed, but the cooperatives is the weak spot. The farmers have to wait eighteen months for their money. The average farmer can't do that. If we could only give the wheat or cotton man 80 or 85 per cent. of the current price at the selling time, so that he could go home and pay his bills and get ready for the next year, he would have more interest in cooperatives.
>
> "The Federal Government would lend money at 4 per cent. to a central cooperative agency. This agency would lend the money to pools in various sections of the country at 6 per cent., and the 2 per cent. profit would be put into a sinking-fund for overhead expenses and emergency purposes.
>
> "The central agency, managed by competent leaders, would study domestic and world markets, seasonal demands, etc. It would supply information and management for its organization, just as a central office of any large corporation does for its branch offices.
>
> "Pools would be organized around commodities. There would be the wheat pool, the cotton pool, and others. This would be essential, as each basic agricultural product presents problems of its own. By purchasing a sufficient amount of the total production of any commodity each year, the cooperative association would be able to stabilize prices, cause a steady flow of any commodity to the best markets, and check dumping. The association would have collective bargaining power, just as industry has collective bargaining power. By stabilizing the market, farmers would be assured a fair price for the products, and the market would be comparatively free from great fluctuations.
>
> "A wheat cooperative, with a central sales agency would be a powerful influence in stabilizing prices, in avoiding congestion, and getting back to the farmer the maximum amount of money—whether he sold his crop from the thresher (as in the case of wheat) or whether he stored it until the following May.
>
> "It is my conviction that we must have organizations built around commodities if we are to influence and bring about a production program that fits into and meets an effective demand.
>
> "It won't be necessary for farmers to control the entire output of any commodity in order to wield a powerful influence in the

markets, but cooperation won't get the wheat-grower very far if five thousand or ten thousand cooperatives try to operate independently of each other. They must organize a central sales agency if they expect to have any influence in the market.

"It is the business not only of farmers but of all business men to put their shoulders to the wheel in a united effort to place the business of farming on an equality of purchasing power with all other big industries of the country.

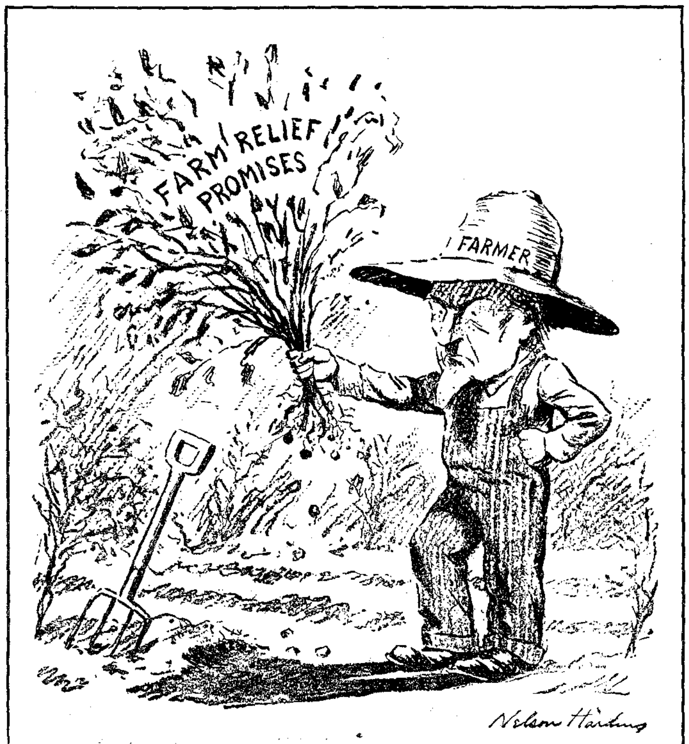
"The farmer's dollar is still around eighty-seven cents, compared with a whole dollar before the war. The farmer is going to continue to complain until the dollar comes back to 100 cents value. The farmer feels that the manufactured products he has to buy are a little too high, and that he is not getting quite what he ought to for his products."

Briefly, explains the Wichita *Beacon*, from the "wheat belt":

> "Secretary Jardine's plan for farm relief is a cooperative marketing system which will not only handle crops economically and in orderly manner, and stabilize prices over the year, but which will exercise a controlling effect on production of important crops, so that the surplus may be gradually cut down and eventually eliminated. In building this plan he is not talking wild theories, but the accumulated wisdom of decades of cooperative marketing. He is taking his own practical experience as a farmer and member of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association. He is taking the wisdom of farmers of every part of the United States."

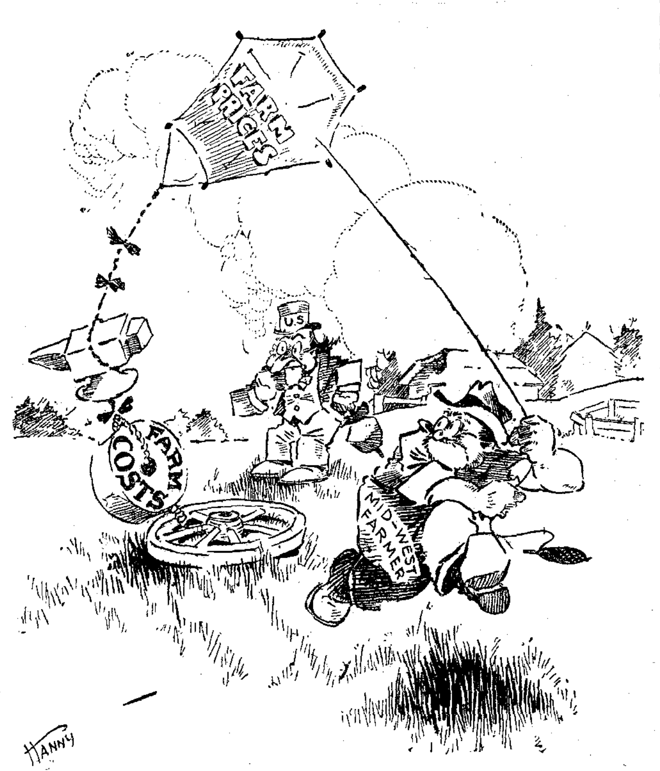
Such a plan, thinks the Washington *Post*, "is practicable under the law passed by Congress establishing a cooperative bureau in the Department of Agriculture."

But an objection to the Coolidge-Jardine plan for farm relief comes from E. T. Meredith, who was Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet. In Mr. Meredith's opinion, there is no more need for financing the farmer by the proposed method than there is for financing city business. Any business man with stable security can find the necessary money, he says. Then there are the Intermediate Credit Banks, which have loaned $250,000,000 to cooperative marketing organizations at 4½ per cent. since 1923, we are reminded by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. The Atlanta *Constitution*, however, believes that "if the Government would give more thought to getting the farmer out of debt, and less to getting him in debt, the country would be on a better agricultural basis." The real trouble, asserts the New York *World*, "arises from the fact that agricultural prices have been out of line with the general price-level for most of the time since 1920." Secretary Jardine and other spokesmen for the Coolidge Administration, avers the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "seem willing to prescribe any cure for the farmers' ills, except the one that will effect a cure." Or, as another Southern daily, the Mobile *Register*, puts it:



"SMALL POTATOES!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



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AS THE FARMER SEES IT

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

> "The Coolidge Administration, by favoring economically unsound measures in Congress, has sought to avoid revision of the protective tariff, which benefits the industrial East and discriminates against the industrial West and South. The Haugen bill, the Fess bill, and all other proposals for dipping into the Treasury for money to tide the farmer over his difficulties, evade the real problem, which is to make the farmer's dollar buy as much as the industrialist's dollar.
>
> "What the farmers of the country want to do is not to run further into debt, but to obtain a price for their commodities that will enable them to pay off the huge debt they already owe. Lending the farmers more money and still more money, price-fixing and crop-holding, do not promise permanent relief. On the contrary, they will only plunge agriculture into new difficulties and indefinitely postpone the return to normal conditions.
>
> "The Fordney-McCumber tariff is the weak point in Republican armor, and every Republican leader knows it. The Republican party pledged itself to aid the farmer. Aid can be rendered best by a revision of the tariff."

"Five years' experience with high protection has been enough to convince the farmer that, so far as he is concerned, the tariff is a snare and a delusion," agrees the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Moreover, this Democratic paper points out:

> "Just the other day the Department of Agriculture called attention to the slump of 13 per cent. in the price of farm products during the past year, while non-agricultural commodities declined but 3 per cent. This occurred under the highest protection ever imposed upon agricultural products in this country, and it carried farm produce prices back almost to the low level of the years of depression following the war.
>
> "This disparity between farm produce and other prices has been the source of the farmers' discontent all these years. They have complained not so much that their wheat brings fewer dollars and cents per bushel than during the war years, but that it buys so much less farm machinery and equipment, clothing, and other necessities."

OUR 11,000 MILLIONAIRES

ONE OUT OF EVERY 10,450 of us is a millionaire, according to one of the Government's chief financial experts, and judging from newspaper comment the other 115,000,000 of us receive the announcement "without a tremor." In fact, observes the Troy *Record*, the figures are received with much less of a flurry than they would have been twenty-five years ago. For one thing, we have become accustomed in our abounding prosperity to talk glibly in terms of millions and billions; and for another thing, the American standard of living "has become so high that the average family enjoys to-day luxuries and necessities that were formerly regarded as luxuries which only a few short years ago were the mark of the wealthy." In Pittsburgh, famous for its millionaires, *The Gazette Times* suggests that "when the making of millionaires is accompanied by such an increase of general prosperity, the country may well pray for more of them."

The talk was started by Joseph S. McCoy, the Government's actuary in the Treasury Department. In an analysis of income-tax returns, published in *The American Bankers Association Journal*, Mr. McCoy notes that the latest preliminary figures of the Bureau of Internal Revenue show that 74 individuals had actual net incomes in the calendar year 1924 in excess of one million dollars each. Of course, he explains, "this does not mean that there were only 74 millionaires in the United States." But in passing he points out that over half of the total net income of these 74 was received as dividends from corporations. Less than one per cent. was earned in individual businesses and only about six per cent. from partnership business. This indicates to Mr. McCoy the passing of the individual big business, to be supplanted by the great corporation. The Treasury expert then turns from the people with million-dollar incomes to the real millionaire, the man whose total wealth is one million dollars or more. It is not always easy to estimate a man's total wealth on the basis of his income. For instance:

> "An American with $1,000,000 cash capital, invested in government bonds at par, paying the Liberty Loan rate of interest of 4¼ per cent., would have an income of only $42,500. Again, if he puts $50,000 in a city home, $50,000 in a country home, $50,000 in fittings, furniture and automobiles, keeps $100,000 in bank, and invests the remainder in stocks netting him, say, 5 per cent., his income would be $37,500."

"The American individual who receives an annual net income of $50,000, exclusive of the income derived from personal services," Mr. McCoy thinks it safe to say, "is an American millionaire." Turning, then, to the latest complete statistics available in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Mr. McCoy notes that "of the 7,698,321 returns analyzed in that report, 8,600 returns were made by individuals whose wealth was probably in excess of $1,000,000. That is, their net income, exclusive of salaries and wages, was in excess of $50,000." As the Treasury expert continues:

> "In 1914, upon this basis, there were probably about 4,500 millionaires in the United States. This number increased to about 6,600 in 1915, to about 10,900 in 1916, to about 11,800 in 1917—the maximum number of American millionaires at any one time—due probably to war conditions. At the present time there are probably about 11,000 American millionaires.
>
> "The increase in number from 1923 has been caused by the wonderful prosperity of corporate business.
>
> "These statistics also show the squeezing out of many of our war-made millionaires. By 1923 some 2,800 of these were no longer in the millionaire class, many had even totally disappeared from the list making income-tax returns, while others made returns of comparatively small incomes. The evidence seems to prove that it is easier to earn great wealth than it is to preserve or conserve it."

Mr. McCoy notes that the distribution of millionaires goes hand in hand with population. For instance, according to his figures, in 1923 New York led with 2,800, followed by Pennsylvania with 1,052, and Illinois with 800; North Dakota had none and South Dakota, New Mexico, Nevada and Iowa had one each. Mr. McCoy piques editorial curiosity by saying that our three wealthiest citizens, according to latest returns, own a total of stocks and bonds amounting to nearly $800,000,000, from which they receive about $34,500,000 in interest and dividends. And—

> "If to the value of these interest-bearing securities be added the value of all the other property owned by these three millionaires—their non-productive or inactive securities, their holdings of real estate, collections of art, jewelry, and all other personal property—it would seem safe to say that the entire present value of their gross estates will be in excess of $2,000,000,000, or, because of the newness and class of investments of two of these, more than $1,000,000,000 to our wealthiest man—a billionaire."

Now, who is this billionaire? The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Springfield *Republican*, Buffalo *Express*, and Philadelphia *Public Ledger* are convinced that it is Henry Ford. Arthur Brisbane of the Hearst papers thinks Mr. McCoy means John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and he ventures the guess himself that as a matter of fact Ford, George F. Baker, and Secretary Mellon are each in the billionaire class.

We have many kinds of millionaires, observes the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger:*

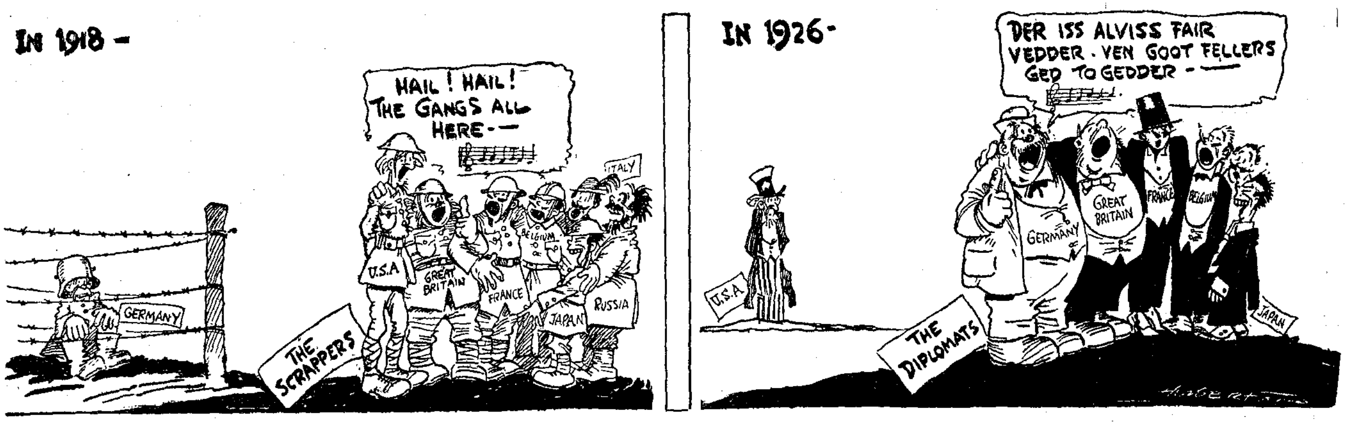
> "We have railroad millionaires, and coal millionaires, and oil millionaires, electricity millionaires, and gas millionaires, and harvesting machinery and meat-packing and steel and publishing and real-estate millionaires. These fortunes have been accumulated because we have had in the United States almost inexhaustible natural resources and a constantly increasing population. Many fortunes have been made simply by the increase in value of property due to the increase in population. John Jacob Astor, of New York, was worth only $150,000 in 1815. He died in 1844 and his son, to whom the fortune was left, was worth $6,000,000 in 1855. In 1815 there were only four men in all New York with fortunes of $200,000 or more. In 1855 there were twenty-seven millionaires, with William B. Astor at the head of the list. At the present time there are men in New York and in Philadelphia and in Chicago who make a million dollars and more a year in their business.
>
> "The workers in a population of 115,000,000 are producing new wealth every year, and new fortunes are made out of devices not heard of by our grandfathers. We are building up a group of radio millionaires just as we developed automobile millionaires and before them telephone millionaires. And if the book-buying public increases in proportion to the general spread of education, it will not be long before we have novelist millionaires, as we already have movie actors with great fortunes."

While some of our millionaires stole their wealth, some inherited it, some acquired it through immoral tho illegal means, some made it out of the protective tariff, and some "made it out of the war," the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* is convinced that a large percentage of them came into possession of their money honestly:

> "Many of our big industrialists are millionaires. They work harder and longer hours than do those in their employ. They open up new lands, bridge rivers and chasms, build great plants and give opportunity to hundreds of thousands who would not have had it otherwise."

There is a note of caution in the comment of the St. Louis *Star*. It finds nothing dangerous in the mere fact that 11,000 of the citizens of this enormously prosperous country are worth a million dollars or more each. Rather—

> "The danger is in the fact that a fortune of a million or more gathers wealth from all directions much faster than smaller fortunes accumulate. Seventy-four persons, for example, had a total net income in 1925 of $154,852,709. Much of this unquestionably went to keep industry going, but it also, beyond doubt, was industry the ownership of which, and the profits, were concentrated in a few hands.
>
> "The process of making multimillionaires can not go on indefinitely in the United States, or anywhere else, without an unfavorable reaction upon the rest of the country, and that, not in the far-distant future."



HOW TIMES CHANGE

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

John Barleycorn is dead but he left a bootlegacy.—*Asheville Times.*

The last war was fought to end all wars; the next one will be fought to end all debts.—*Life.*

Women have more influence than of yore, but this doesn't include Mrs. Grundy.—*Passaic News.*

Parties split at times. The wonder is that candidates don't, the way they straddle.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

There is one thing to be said for these Soviet poets: at least they're Red.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

It must make the Balkans rave to think that the wars they start no longer threaten all of Europe.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The uproar caused by Mussolini's efforts to standarize women's dress seems to be a lot of fuss about practically nothing.—*Punch.*

Doubtless it is true that misery loves company, but it is seldom or never that the company returns the affection.—*Seattle Times.*

It is sad to reflect that most of the friction since the armistice of 1918 has risen over peace and disarmament programs.—*Kansas City Star.*

Dr. A. C. Gunther says that man probably lost his hair when he first started to light fires. It would seem that prehistoric coal was very much like ours.—*Punch.*

America is a great nation in which a cigaret testimonial by a famous football player who has never smoked in his life is regarded as persuasive publicity.—*Detroit News.*

Some persons are beginning to fear that so much money was spent in the primaries that there's not enough left to have much fun with in the election campaign.—*Charleston Mail.*

If that Swiss scientist is right in his contention that the "musical nerve" is in the foot, how does he account for the fact that the feet respond so readily to jazz?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Regret is felt that the films of Cabinet Ministers at work, which are to be shown during the Recess, do not include a slow-motion picture of Mr. Baldwin settling the coal strike.—*Punch.*

H. G. Wells says there will be a real revolution at last, and that it will be among aristocrats, not among the masses. People desiring a revolution should join the aristocrats at once.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Physiologist says man's body contains chemicals valued at ninety-eight cents. And the gross total isn't raised any when he adds chemicals valued at, say, ten dollars a quart.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The silver three-penny piece, England's favorite collection plate coin, may be withdrawn in favor of a larger coin, reports London. Mass meetings have already been held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and resolutions adopted declaring this a dastardly blow at religion.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Good political shepherds can get along without crooks.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Giving jazz to England about evened the score. She gave us sparrows.—*Jersey City Journal.*

A merchant advertises "Happiness Hose." Presumably these are for contented calves.—*Life.*

The only ones who must compete with dead people are authors and a widower's second wife.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

You've never seen a political bee? Well, it is closely related to the straddle bug.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

The farmer is mistaken if he thinks his crops will be helped by the reins of government.—*American Lumberman.*

It may be true, as the scientists say, that stretching is an aid to health, but it doesn't seem to help truth any.—*Seattle Times.*

In India they have few automobiles, but the snakes tried to make up for the lack by killing 19,308 persons last year.—*Detroit News.*

A number of European statesmen, hearing of the liberal spirit of the U. S. A., would like to find some method of transforming a legitimate loan into an endowment.—*Washington Star.*

There is a revival of optimism in France, if we may believe the report that a Parisian has been arrested for making counterfeit francs.—*Punch.*

One trouble with this world is that there are too many folks who use their horn when they see a pedestrian, instead of their brake.—*American Lumberman.*

"Secretary Kellogg announces there will be no immediate change in the Administration's policy toward Mexico."—Ah ha! then there is a policy!—*Chicago Tribune.*

The frigate *Constitution* is to be memorialized by having her picture printed on a new issue of 2-cent stamps. This will be the first time she was ever licked.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

The Department of Commerce reports that America is now sending 29,000,000 false teeth abroad each year, instead of keeping them here and fitting up a few laws.—*Detroit News.*

Following the news of last week to the effect that the atom is divisible comes a dispatch from Chicago to the effect that skirts are to be shorter and tighter this autumn.—*New York World.*

Our opinion of faith that can be destroyed by the statement of a few scientific facts in a text-book is about the same as our opinion of $100,000 affections that can be alienated.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

The India Freedom Foundation is raising a fund of $25,000 to support Senator Copeland's bill which defines Hindus as "white persons." The Hindus are more than welcome into the white race, but we are afraid they will not find it worth the price of admission.—*The New Yorker.*

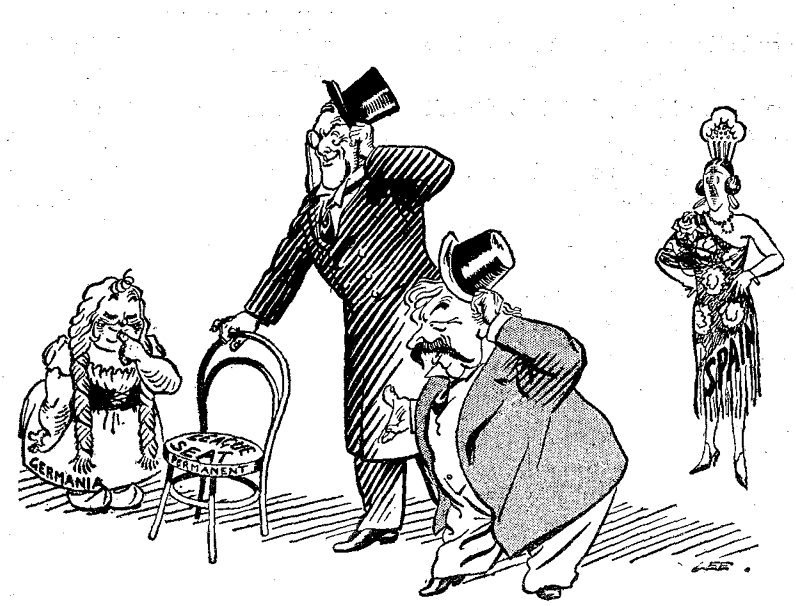
FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHAT GERMANY MEANS TO THE LEAGUE

FRENCH SUSPICIONS that Germany's reinstatement in the European family of nations means that she will try to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Versailles are said by various Paris press correspondents to take all the joy out of life for France. That the German press were fully aware of the doubt and fears of the French is apparent from remarks of the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt,* which noted predictions of French editors that as soon as Germany was firmly seated in the Council of the League she would begin to maneuver to cancel sundry important clauses of the Versailles Treaty. This German daily continues as follows:

"Thus, it is said, she will demand the cutting down of the period of occupation of Rhenish provinces by the Allies. She will insist on obtaining some colonial mandates distributed by the League. She will argue for the revision of the Dawes plan. . . . It is not the first time that these fears have been exprest. Those who give voice to them forget that Germany can not threaten France in any way. With her strong Army and with her numerous allies, France is able to repel any aggressor.

"It must be borne in mind that, whatever may be the attitude of some French statesmen at present, a gradual rapprochement between Germany and France is a vital necessity. Germany has already begun to act in this direction in such a clear manner that England has revealed her fear as to the future influence of this rapprochement on the other Continental nations.



"GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"In English newspapers articles have appeared which indicate the possibility that a Franco-German coalition might in time render the Anglo-French entente obsolete and unnecessary. It is not the first time that Great Britain has tried to preserve on the Continent a status quo disadvantageous to the Continental Powers. At present many European statesmen raise their voices in favor of a European concert of the Powers, from which England would not be excluded, but in which she would not play a leading part. The first attempt at laying the foundations of such a political and economic understanding of the Powers on the basis of equality was made at Locarno."

The Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:

"Some of the politicians and some of the newspapers in the Allied countries have so behaved that one might think their main purpose had been to prevent Germany from entering the League. One such person is Sir Austen Chamberlain, whose statement that Germany had not yet fulfilled all that was expected from her in the way of disarmament was absolutely out of place. . . . To the same category belong the French generals who declared Chancellor Marx to be responsible more than any one else for the failure of attempts aimed at a Franco-German rapprochement. This belief was shared also by the Paris *Temps,* which has been insisting on the continuation of military control over Germany ad infinitum.

"We have asserted more than once in the course of recent years that the chauvinistic circles of France would never concede that Germany's disarmament had ended. There would, we have maintained, always remain some pretexts on which to address Germany with new and oppressive demands.

"The Paris *Temps* refers to our request that the occupation troops withdraw from the new occupied areas, that the French administrators of these areas be recalled, and that French control be discontinued, as 'new and unheard of pretensions.' But all these things were promised at Locarno to ex-Chancellor Luther and to the German people."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* turns from all these political issues to an analysis of the League of Nations itself. "Is it a permanent institution?" this paper asks, and answers itself as follows:

"The ideal purpose of the League of Nations, which is to insure peace and justice in international relations, is rendered almost unattainable by various political realities. One must not forget that the members of the League are independent sovereign States, and that national egotism lives in the very essence of every State. How can these national egotisms be reconciled with the ideal at which the League is aiming? There are people who think that the noble spirit of the League of Nations is strong enough to strive with national egotism. Yet, it would be safe to say that this noble spirit, however active, would go up into smoke if it were brought into collision with the selfish national interests of individual nations. . . . There is, therefore, nothing improbable in the supposition that some day the whole League may break up into separate groups of States held together by common interests such as Pan-Europe, the British Empire, Pan-Asia and Pan-America."

Turning to the French press, we find the Paris *Journal Des Débats* saying that "in friendly circles the general opinion is that even if the German delegates observe a correct attitude, their movements must be watched with great care by our delegates." In the Paris *Matin,* we read:

"The German Nationalists are not disarming. They have told Stresemann during their congress that they will not follow him. They are a great party, not only numerically, but by the fact that they give their support to the old system of Imperial Germany. Do not let us be mistaken.

"Not only the Right, but other factions as well, will demand that the equality to be established at Geneva shall be interpreted by precise facts—the transformation of German disarmament into universal disarmament, with modifications of control. This would mean the evacuation of the occupied territories, a readjustment of the eastern frontiers and a progressive restitution in some form or other of her colonial territories. All this Germany will demand very soon."

Bitter is the mood of the Paris *Gaulois,* which says:

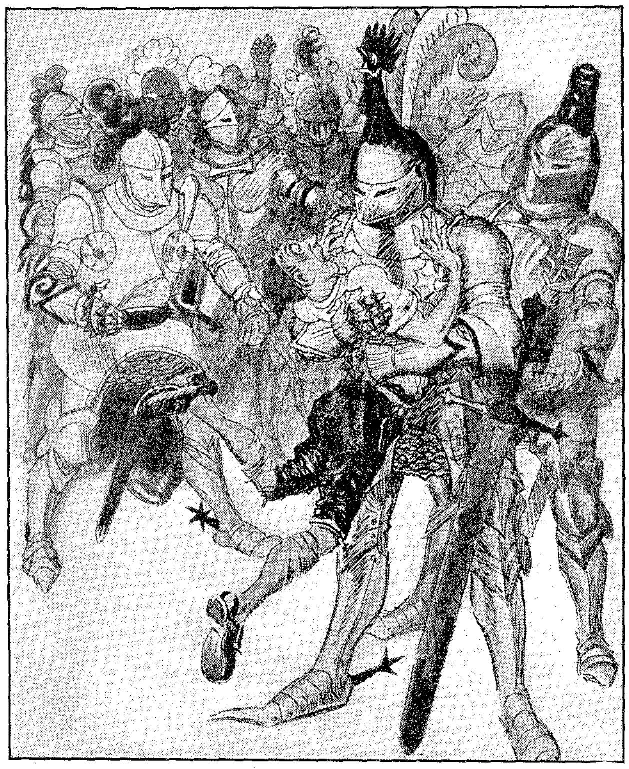
"The vultures have been let into the dove-cote. One may well ask if this memorable day marks the beginning of a new era of sincere collaboration between the peoples, or if it does not mean the bitterest dupery in contemporary history."

The *Écho de Paris* caustically remarks that the admission of Germany to the League is "a very risky adventure," because Germany is "not the same as other countries," and "to treat with her fairly is to let her carry out her plans in Eastern Europe and make way for her projected domination and colonization."

A Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* cables that an agreement is reported to have been reached in the Rhineland between the Allies and German authorities for a relaxation of the régime in the occupied territory, and he goes on to say that this is considered in Berlin as—

> "the first fruit of the coming into force of the Locarno Treaties through Germany's admission into the League of Nations.
>
> "Altho the agreement is of slight importance in itself, it carries hopes of being followed by more substantial concessions, including a reduction in the number of French and British troops now in the occupied zones.
>
> "Under the terms of the new Rhineland agreement, the Germans undertake to see that their nationals who rendered services for the Allied troops in the Cologne area during the occupation of that district shall not be victimized, with the exception of those guilty of treason; while the Allies, for their part, hand over to the German civil authorities all Germans sentenced or condemned by the Allied courts in the Ruhr districts of Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Cologne areas, except those guilty of murder."

Baron von Rheinbaben, former German Secretary of State, and member of the German Reichstag, writing in the London *Outlook* on "Germany and the League of Nations," says that Germany knows that she has lost the Great War, and that she must bear the consequences. But despite the fall, he adds, she is striving with all her might for equal treatment and freedom because she believes in her historic mission to rise again. The German people are convinced, he avers, that "the evolution begun all over the world since the war must also make itself felt in the relations of the signers of the Treaty of Versailles to Germany."



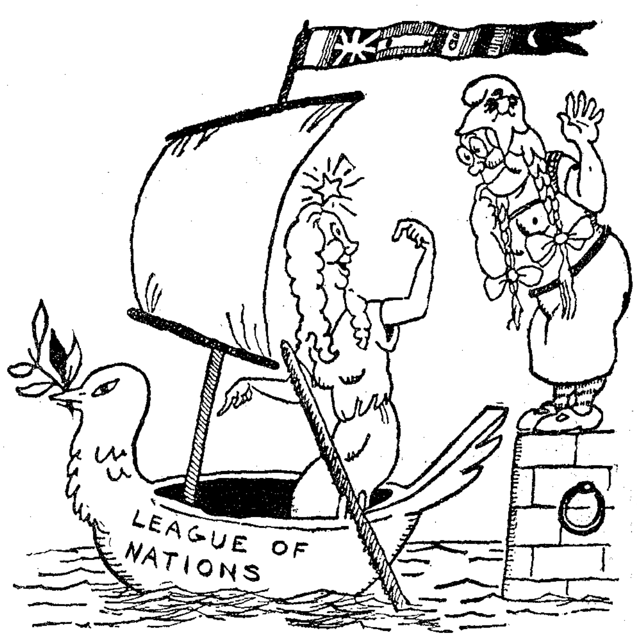
GERMAN SATIRE

THE LEAGUE: "Come to our heart, brother!"

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

THE FOREIGNER'S PERIL IN CHINA

THE SITUATION OF THE FOREIGNER in China is said to be growing more precarious day by day, and certain British editors in that country declare rather sharply that it is past time the Powers took heed of present realities and the dire potentialities of the future. The latest mob outbreak in Shanghai, according to the Peking and Tientsin *Times*, affords another startling demonstration of the influence of China's professional agitators, and of the state of feeling among the laboring classes. The minor tragedy which gave rise to the renewed menace of the mob is the sort of incident that happens only too often in every quarter of the world, but, we are told:



THE BARCAROLLE OF GENEVA

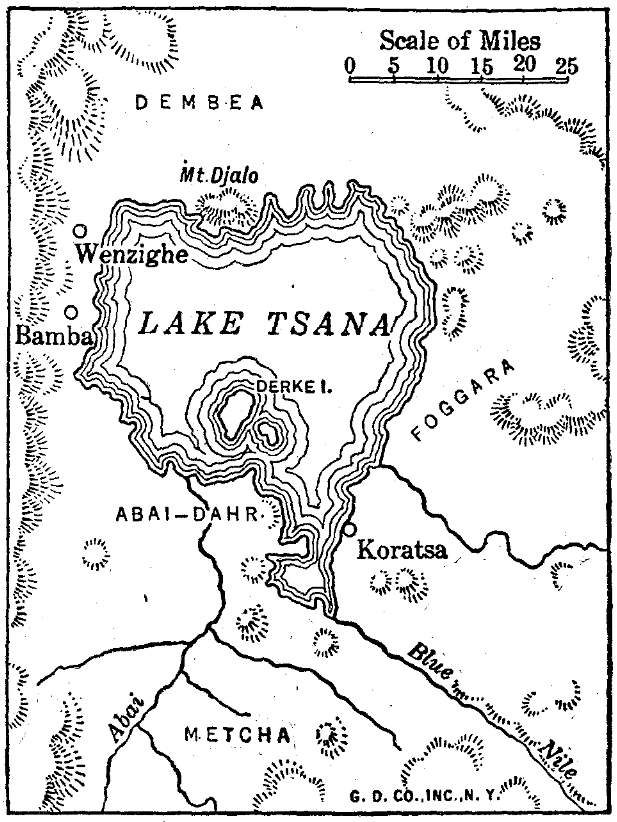
THE LEAGUE: "Have no fear, little one. I'll take care of you."

—*Le Petit Provencal* (Marseilles).

> "Whether one accepts or rejects the Chinese version of the fate of the Chinese who met his death on the Japanese steamer, makes no great difference in measuring the consequences at which the agitators aimed. The Chinese allege that the man was a hawker who went aboard the ship to collect sums due to him by members of the crew, and that he was beaten to death. The Japanese Consular statement, which goes into considerable detail, asserts that the man was not a hawker, but a petty thief who habitually boarded ships with the object of stealing; that he had no business and no connections in Shanghai, and that he met his death accidentally when attempting to evade arrest.
>
> "It is admitted that the man was assaulted, allegedly because of his determined resistance. It is probable, indeed, that the indignant sailors did not intend to hand him over to the police for punishment, but preferred, as such men in most cases would, to take the law into their own hands, give the thief a thrashing, and then permit him to go free. That seems to be the view of the Japanese authorities, who are bringing charges against the two principal Japanese assailants for having exceeded their legal rights. Legal formalities involve seamen in difficulties and hardships which men ashore do not suffer. Hawkers are not always welcome aboard ships, but sailors are not in the habit of using murderous violence toward them. The Chinese, whether thief or hawker, must have done something to arouse their ire."

Nevertheless, this newspaper goes on to say, the fate of this man, who was declared by the Chinese police themselves to be a habitual criminal, has once again thrown Shanghai into a crisis that at one moment was as serious as that of May 30, one year ago. Agitators worked up feeling, it appears, among the mill-hands, none of whom probably had ever seen the man whose death aroused them, several days after the incident, to a pitch of fanatical violence. Only after a fight that lasted an hour could the police disperse the mob, and we are further informed:

"There is no question of spontaneous or righteous indignation about this episode. Had this man met his death at the hands of Chinese, on a Chinese ship, not the slightest notice would have been taken of it. The Chinese people have been perishing by the thousands at the hands of the bandits and militarists, who have reduced the country to a condition comparable only to the darkest and most appalling epoch in the long and lurid history of the race. Yet there are no mob demonstrations against this state of affairs. Chinese may inflict the most intolerable and barbarous wrongs upon their own people, but tho the latter groan under them, they are not encouraged by agitators who have proved their power when the foreigner is concerned to parade before the gates of the native tyrant. Mr. Hsu Chien, who more than any other man was responsible for the terrible tragedy in Peking some months ago, has returned to Shanghai, where he will no doubt find refuge in those foreign settlements, and will in all probability be hailed as a hero by his fellow agitators and the more unbalanced of his countrymen. Yet when a single Chinese meets his death aboard a Japanese ship a tremendous outcry is raised against Japan. Xenophobia could scarcely go farther. It may be questioned whether the hatred of the foreigner has ever been more unreasoning, more fanatical, or more intense among those classes of the people who are the prey of the professional agitator than it is in China to-day."



From *L'Illustration* (Paris)

WATER WANTED BY BRITAIN

Through concession by Abyssinia of a barrage construction in Lake Tsana, which is the principal source of the Blue Nile.

The exponents of the policy of surrender attempted to justify their attitude toward the Shanghai affair last year, we are told, by the citation of all sorts of alleged grievances against the foreigner. Never, it would seem, says this newspaper sarcastically, had a stranger inflicted more outrageous wrongs on his host. And it charges that even a certain judge "exhausted the alphabet" in classifying the sins of omission and commission of which the foreigner was alleged to be guilty, in a laborious effort to trace the origin of the disturbances back to sources beyond the real cause, namely, a destructive riot by striking mill-hands. We read then:

"'Remedy these wrongs,' cried the Chinese and their foreign sympathizers, 'and the happiest of relations will be restored.' For months the Powers have acted on that assumption. The policy of 'patient conciliation' has been pursued with blind obstinacy. One concession has followed another what time China continued her headlong course to the abyss. On practically every issue in which Shanghai was immediately concerned, the demands of the Chinese have been met more than half-way. Yet it has availed nothing in so far as the reduction of the intensity of the antiforeign mania is concerned. A thief is accidentally killed on a foreign ship, and thousands of workers rage through the streets and try to invade the foreign settlement with the determination to provoke another incident like that of May 30!

"The truth is that a deliberate conspiracy exists to drive the foreigner out of the country, and to destroy all that he has built up for the benefit not only of himself but of the Chinese people. It is a conspiracy in which officials of every degree, the educated classes, and the professional revolutionaries all participate. A brilliant young Chinese writer, Yu Lootang, in *The China Press*, cynically express the view-point of the so-called revolutionaries. China is protected by the jealousies of the Powers from punishment, he declares. There is no invading army to act as a unifying influence and to develop national consciousness. Nationalism needs a great working up. 'It must be taught in school, emphasized by newspaper, preached, mocked and sung into us. Our natural tribalism must needs be unnaturally exaggerated; it must be fretted and overstimulated and inflamed and forced into the national mold. Thus we are told of the great and unheard-of injustice of the unequal treaties, the hideousness of imperialism —the hard and crass West who came here after our very life and blood and treasure. The more terrible we make our foreign friends appear—need it be doubted—the better is it for our purpose in lashing up our national consciousness.' That philosophy animates a few calculating revolutionaries. But there are wheels within wheels. A new class has sprung up during the past few years which, while uttering spurious slogans, and mouthing their patriotism, inflame the latent hostility of the Chinese to the stranger within their gates for no purpose other than of personal gain. Antiforeignism has furnished these unscrupulous agitators with a new career, a new way to despoil their own people."

ABYSSINIA'S APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE

ABYSSINIA IS PUT ON THE MAP in quite a new fashion, we are told, by its protest to the League of Nations, of which it has been a member since 1923, against the agreement between Italy and England, concluded in December last. By the terms of this agreement, we read in the Paris *Illustration*, these two countries promised to aid each other in order to obtain the following: Italy desires the right to build a railway across Abyssinia which shall bind together her two colonies of Somaliland and Eritrea, while England seeks the concession of the waters of Lake Tsana, which is the principal source of the Blue Nile. The concession of the right to construct the Lake Tsana barrage is now the only material advantage that Britain is seeking in Abyssinia, according to the London *Economist*, which notes that it has been pointed out in the House of Commons that this is in the interest of irrigation in Egypt and the Sudan, and is not—at any rate in a direct way—an advantage for Great Britain. This weekly goes on to say—

"It also means that, as compared with the tripartite Anglo-Franco-Italian Agreement of December 13, 1906, the new agreement represents a concession on Great Britain's part toward Italy. In the 1906 Agreement we not only safeguarded British and Egyptian interests in the Nile Basin (as far as this lies in Abyssinian territory), more especially as regarded the regulation of the waters of the Nile and its tributaries, but we earmarked for ourselves all railway construction in Abyssinia west of Addis Abeba, save for lines connecting Italian Somaliland with Eritrea, which were left to be constructed by Italy. The new agreement concedes to Italy exclusive economic influence in Western Abyssinia, save for the regulation of Nile water. It is, presumably, in return for this concession that we expect to secure Italian support in subsequent negotiations with the Abyssinian Government over the Lake Tsana question. Mr. Locker-Lampson, in the House of Commons, admitted that the latter Government alone can authorize the construction of the Tsana barrage, and he exprest the hope that we shall be able to show the Abyssinian

Government that this work will serve the interests of Abyssinia as well as of the Sudan and Egypt. On the question of material fact, there is no reason to suppose that the projected Tsana works will do any injury to the local Abyssinian population, or that the additional water which will thus be secured for irrigation in Egypt and the Sudan could be utilized in Abyssinia itself, where the Blue Nile flows through a deep and narrow gorge. On the other hand, the additional water is urgently needed in the two countries lower down the Nile, and every addition to the common water-supply of Egypt and the Sudan will help to ease the political tension over the allocation of Nile water which has now for some time existed between them. Thus there is nothing to be said against, and much in favor of, the Tsana barrage in itself. The doubtful point is the method by which the British Government has lately sought to promote its construction. Is it proper that the British and Italian Governments, over the Abyssinian Government's head, should promise each other support in securing certain material interests in Abyssinia? And, while our objective (*i.e.*, the Tsana barrage) may be inoffensive to Abyssinia, can the same be said of that exclusive economic influence in Western Abyssinia which we have conceded to Italy in exchange for her good offices? In the forthcoming Anglo-Italian negotiations with Abyssinia, will it be possible to draw the line between persuasion and pressure?"

It is pointed out by a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* that Abyssinia is a wholly inland State completely surrounded by territory belonging to Great Britain, France and Italy—and for no other reason than that those Powers spent the closing decades of the nineteenth century in staking out territorial claims in such parts of the adjoining African littoral and hinterland as they could come by. The three great Powers, we are further told, "having arrived at a point at which none could afford to connive at the expansion of the others without detriment to its own interest, "proceeded to guarantee the integrity and independence of what remained to the Negus of Abyssinia by the tripartite agreement of December 13, 1906. This informant further relates:

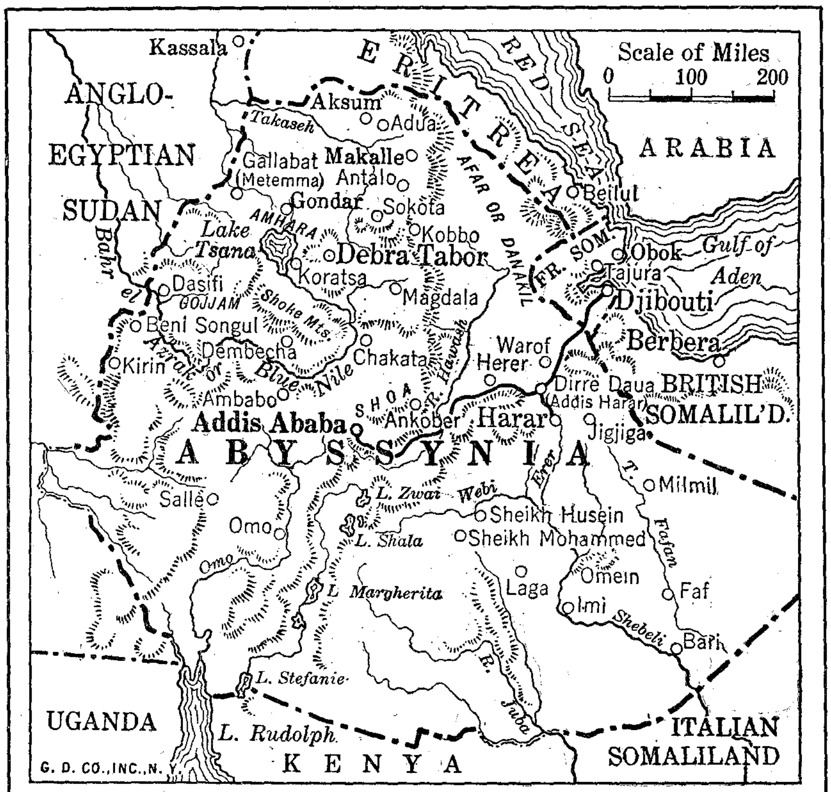
"Having opened the ball so satisfactorily, the three Powers proceeded to state various respects in which the integrity of Ethiopia should be regarded, *ab initio*, as modified in deference to their respective interests. The interests of Great Britain centered round the 'Nile Basin, more especially as regards the regulation of the waters of that river and its tributaries. . . .' Italy was concerned 'more especially with reference to the hinterland of her possessions [Eritrea and Italian Somaliland] and the territorial connection between them to the west of Addis Ababa.' While France equally modestly confined her interests to 'the hinterland of this [French Somaliland] protectorate and the zone necessary for the construction and working of the railway from Jibuti to Addis Ababa.' The three Governments then proceeded to agree that all railway construction in Abyssinia, 'in so far as foreign assistance is required,' should be considered the rightful perquisite of themselves, each in its own sphere as laid down by the agreement."

In the Abyssinian note of protest to the League the Abyssinian Government declares itself to have been "profoundly moved by the conclusion of this agreement" between Britain and Italy which was made last December, and which, according to the Abyssinian claim, was "arrived at without our being consulted or informed." The note continues:

"In the first place, on our admission to the League we were told that all nations were to be on a footing of equality within the League, and that their independence was to be universally respected, since the purpose of the League is to establish and maintain peace among men in accordance with the will of God. We were not told that certain members of the League might make a separate agreement to impose their views on another member even if the latter considered those views incompatible with its national interests. Secondly one of the subjects covered by the agreement had already been discust between the British Government and our own, and the fact that no conclusion had yet been reached was due to reasons of whose nature and importance we were fully aware. We had, however, never given any definite reply.

"We can not help thinking, therefore, that in agreeing to support each other in these matters, and in giving us joint notification of that agreement, the two Governments are endeavoring to exert pressure on us in order to induce us to comply with their demands prematurely, without leaving any time for reflection or consideration for our people's needs."

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, read in Parliament the text of the letter he sent to the Secretary of the League of Nations in reply to the Abyssinian protest. As quoted in the press, the British reply states that "there is nothing in the Anglo-Italian notes to suggest coercion or the exercise of pressure on the Abyssinian Government," and we read:



From *L'Illustration* (Paris)

HOW ABYSSINIA IS HEMMED IN

By Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British Somaliland, Britain's East African possessions, Italian Somaliland, and Italian Eritrea.

"Sir Austen Chamberlain has stated in Parliament that the agreement was certainly not to be used and could not be used for the purpose of coercing the Abyssinian Government. He believed the agreement to be in the interests of all three parties, but added that, of course, the Abyssinian Government had a perfect right to judge of what was in the interests of Abyssinia. His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires was instructed by telegram on July 14 to bring this statement to the knowledge of Ras Tafari. As to the suggestion that the British and Italian Governments are trying to force the Abyssinian Government to yield to their requests in a hurry and without being afforded time for reflection and study of the requirements of the Abyssinian people, I am to point out that in notes exchanged between the British Minister at Addis Ababa and the Abyssinian Government on March 18, 1902, the Emperor Menelik confirmed an oral undertaking given some days previously.

"Since the date of this undertaking, which shows that twenty-four years ago the Emperor Menelik contemplated the construction by the British Government of a barrage at Tsana, His Majesty's Government on several occasions made specific proposals in regard to this work, the full effect of which it is now possible to foretell as the result of detailed observations which have been carried out by scientific missions dispatched to the lake with the consent and assistance of the Abyssinian Government."

BRITAIN'S "LOST GROUND" IN SOUTH AMERICA

NO EFFORT IS SPARED by the United States Government to stimulate its trade in South America, according to some British writers, who deplore the fact that Great Britain has lost so much of its commercial prestige in that region. In these matters, as in many others, the British are suffering from the effects of the war, it is said, and the United States which had long been gaining upon Britain "took advantage of the catastrophe to establish itself firmly in the markets which were necessarily abandoned by Great Britain." A distinguished English authority, W. A. Hirst, admits in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) that Great Britain has much lost ground to regain, but at the same time, he asserts that her position can be recovered if the British show the qualities they employed in building up their trade, reenforced by the new methods and knowledge necessary to the new conditions. Yet he points out that the task is long and that up-hill and patient intelligent work is indispensable, and he recalls that—

"The trade of South America has always been a matter of lively interest to Great Britain. From the days of Drake till those of Jenkins, our seamen claimed a share in the golden harvest of the West, and several wars and many rough piratical deeds were the consequences of the claim. As the power of Spain waned, so did her competence to uphold the much-prized monopoly, and as her 'plantations' became more discontented, so did their friendliness increase toward that Power who, like themselves, was struggling to break through the Old-World restrictions that cramped the growth of a continent. Not even our filibustering expedition of 1807 (which was very nearly successful), disturbed the friendliness of the people of the River Plate; indeed it was the first step in the establishment of extensive trade relations.

"When the Napoleonic War ended, the good-will of the Colonists was greatly increased by our sympathy with them in their struggle for independence. Thousands of our veterans from the Peninsular War fought under Bolivar the Liberator, and the exploits of our knight-errant sea-captains were of incalculable value to the South American insurgents. Finally, the action of Castlereagh and Canning averted European intervention and turned the scale against Spain."

That British discernment and enterprise were rewarded, we are assured by this contributor to *The Fortnightly Review*, who points out, nevertheless, that the famous financial crisis of 1826 was caused chiefly by wild speculation in the supposedly unlimited market of South America. Like many British traders to-day he tells us, their great-grandparents were lacking in vision and in appreciation of the needs of their customers. For instance, he relates that large consignments of skates were exported which were of little use to the inhabitants of lands "where the skies forever smile." But heavy losses taught British traders a lesson, it seems, and for a hundred years they have transacted a large steady trade with South America, and have poured into that continent a stream of capital by which railways have been constructed and its resources developed in manifold forms. This informant goes on to say:

"The Great War and other causes have seriously impaired our position, and this can only be regained by patient enterprise, long views and intelligent policy. The day for haphazard methods and perfunctory routine has long since gone by. Our influence and our prosperous commerce can only be maintained by establishing a sympathetic understanding with the numerous and varied nations of South America. The trade in material goods is necessary to our physical existence, but, as Aristotle says, the object of human association is not merely to live, but to live well. The trade in ideas—the understanding of South American politics, literature, art and social conditions—is the soul of foreign intercourse as commerce is the body, and unless the soul is vigorous the body will be correspondingly feeble.

"Whatever allowances may be made for the effects of the war, the fact remains that we are losing ground as compared with our competitors, and from avoidable causes.

"In 1909 I visited South America, and in a work on Argentina, published in 1910, I called attention to our trade supremacy in that country. But in a later work, written some time before the war, altho not published till 1915, I was obliged to point out, with regret, that a very few years had seen a considerable change for the worse in our position, i.e.: 'A few years ago Great Britain sent to Argentina more goods than the United States, Germany and Belgium combined; now it will be seen that this is far from being the case.'"

Altho figures are dull and may easily be misinterpreted, Mr. Hirst notes, he offers what he calls a "microscopic dose of statistics" to show that the United States, from being a comparatively weak competitor of Britain in South America, has become a most formidable rival, and in some cases a conqueror. This British writer takes under consideration four important countries as follows:

"Brazil is larger than Australia and has nearly six times her population; she teems with natural wealth. Four-fifths of the world's coffee is supplied by Brazil, and thence comes the best rubber in the world. Sugar, tobacco, coco, cotton, hides and meat are produced in large quantities. The land is quite undeveloped; greatly superior tho Brazil is to Australia in population, her sea-borne trade is less than half as great. In 1907 we had 30 per cent. of Brazil's import trade, while the United States had to be content with about 12¾. In 1922 we had 22½ per cent. and the United States 18¾.

"Argentina is nearly two-thirds the size of India, and has a somewhat scanty population—less than half that of Spain. But her vast industries—meat, wheat, maize, linseed and wool—are too well known to need any description. Her foreign trade exceeds in value that of Australia by about £140,000,000. In 1907 our percentage of the import trade was 34, and that of the United States about 14½. In 1923 we had 19 to 14 claimed by the United States.

"Chile is a flourishing country—the home of the nitrate industry in which we were the pioneers. Here our falling off is worst of all. In 1907 we sent 37 per cent. of the imports, while the United States accounted for only 10. In 1923 we contributed a percentage of 22, while the United States were actually ahead of us with nearly 25.

"Peru is a country where we have every reason to expect favorable results. We always maintain a brisk demand for her sugar, cotton and minerals, and, further, ever since the financial collapse, due to the war of 1879–83, the Peruvian Corporation, an English concern, has administered a considerable part of the resources of the country. In 1906 we sent Peru nearly 26 per cent. of her total imports, while the United States contributed about 22 per cent. In 1923 the United States sent double the quantity which we exported—their percentage was 38, ours 19."

While it is admitted that in Brazil and Argentina, the two larger markets of South America, Britain still leads, her advantage is said to be slight, and in the two smaller markets, Chile and Peru, the change in Britain's position as compared with the United States "can only be described as catastrophic." It is pointed out that the opening of the Panama Canal has been of great advantage to the trade of the United States. But what seemingly distresses Mr. Hirst is the fact that the British do not apparently realize what he calls the seriousness of their position, and he avers that:

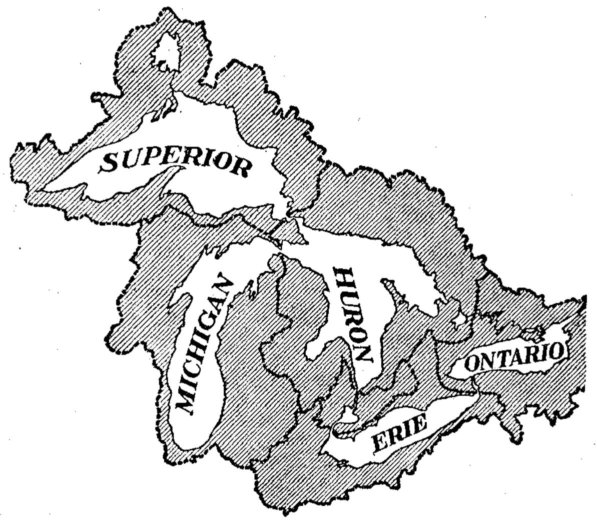
"Neither public nor private measures are being taken to secure better results. Before the war there was much complaint about the inadequacy of our consular service, and the reports which were furnished, but the state of affairs is infinitely worse now than it was when the Foreign Office was responsible for these reports.

"Now, under the Department for Overseas Trade, the reports are inferior and the price has risen from a few pence to about half-a-crown. It would appear that our Government desired to suppress rather than to disseminate knowledge of trade conditions. The latest report from Buenos Aires contains very little information of the slightest value, and the only help it attempts to give to British traders is one-and-a-half pages dealing with agents, credits and advertising. In a word, our Government is making no effort to help our traders, and the lack of energy on its part is not compensated by any private enterprise."

SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

WHAT IS LOWERING THE GREAT LAKES?

JUPITER PLUVIUS, and not the Chicago Drainage Canal, is chiefly responsible for lowering the water-level in the Great Lakes, we are assured by J. Bernard Walker, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York). For nine years past, he tells us, the level of the lakes has been sinking steadily, until to-day they are 25 inches below normal. These low levels are causing serious concern—as well they may. The Great Lakes' shipping, which has carried 110,000,000 tons of freight during the open season, is alarmed because channels blasted or dredged to provide 22 feet of water, now show only 20 feet; and since ships can not load to their full draft, there is a resulting loss to the carriers of about three million dollars per year. Various harbors are similarly affected, and if the lowering of the levels continues, costly dredging will have to be resorted to. Suburban residents find that the water which formerly bordered their lawns and grass-plots has receded until wide stretches of mud or shingle spoil the appearance of their homes. He goes on:



THE GREAT LAKES DRAINAGE BASIN

It is not extensive, and consequently the drainage to the lakes is not great enough to meet the demand.

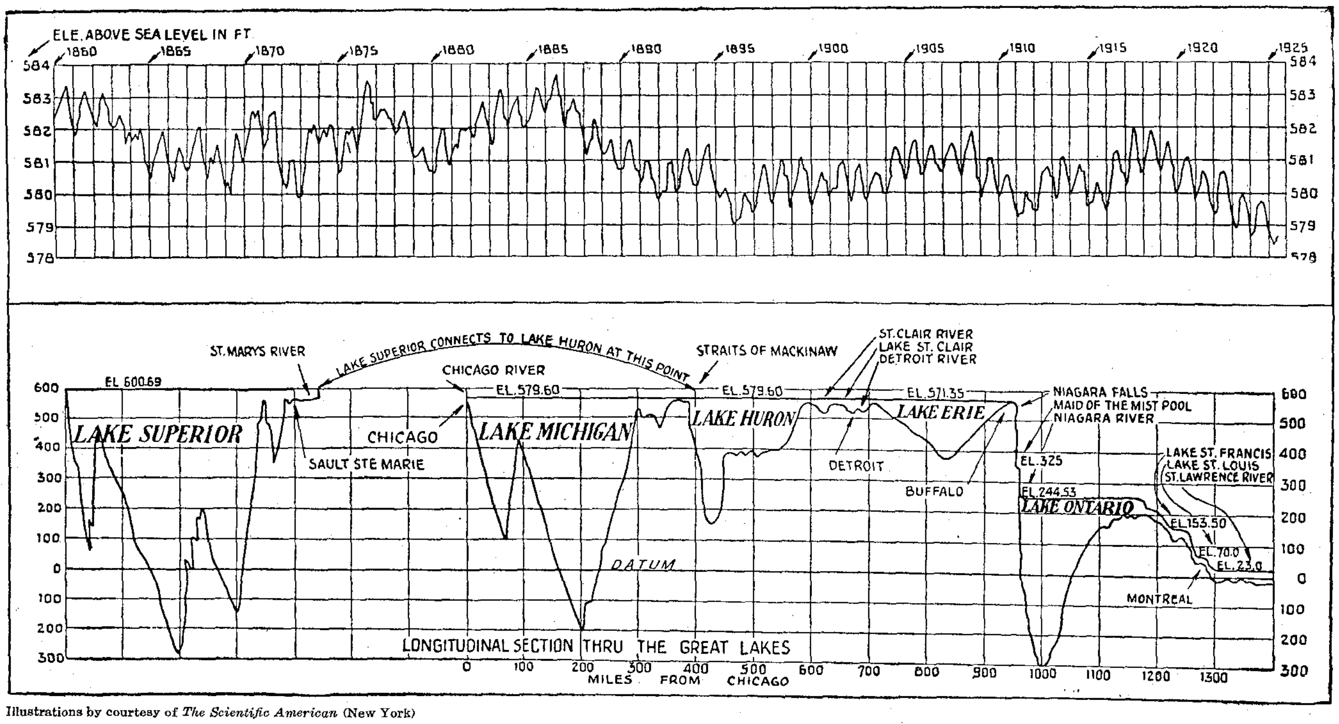
"Let us now turn our thoughts to the largest of the lake cities, Chicago. In the early years of its growth, Chicago allowed its sewage to flow into the small Chicago River, a few miles in length, which empties into Lake Michigan. The bacteria got into the drinking-water. To remedy this condition, Chicago dug a large drainage canal. To-day, the water from Lake Michigan flows at the rate of about 8,000 cubic feet per second from the lake to the Mississippi Basin, carrying with it the sewage of a city of 3,200,000 people.

"The withdrawal of this amount of water has lowered the levels of Lakes Michigan and Huron by five inches.

"The drainage canal was opened in 1900, and in the eight years that followed there was plentiful rainfall and the drop of five inches was not noticeable. But in the year 1909 the level of the lakes began to fall and people began to ask why. In 1917 there set in a period of diminished rainfall which has continued to the present day, with the result that the lakes are at a lower stage than at any time since 1860.

"Now, when it became manifest that there was taking place a steady fall of levels, the great cities that border on the lakes and the vast shipping interests began to look for a culprit, and they thought they had found it in the Chicago drainage canal. This is unjust; for, as government statistics show, Chicago is responsible for only one-fifth of the shortage.

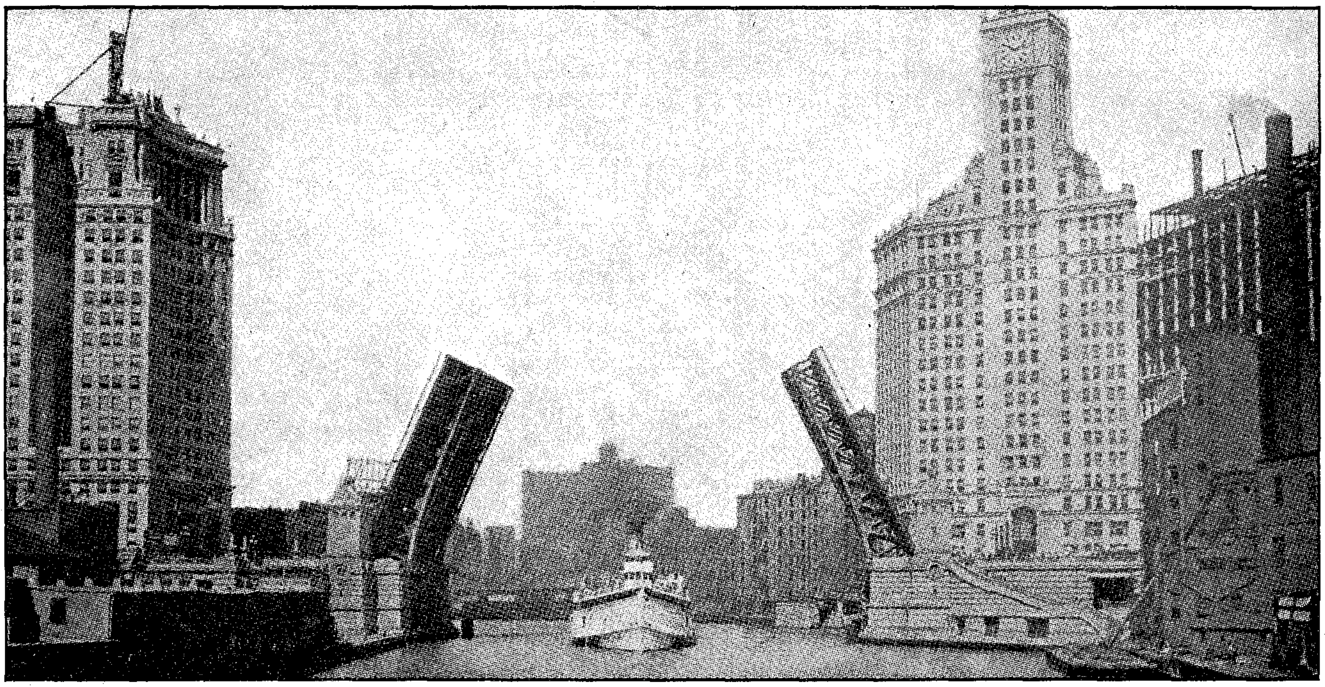
"Chicago is not the only center at which water is being artificially drained out of the Great Lakes. In 1921 the Drainage



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

FACTS ABOUT THE LEVELS OF THE GREAT LAKES

The upper diagram shows the variations of the levels of Lakes Huron and Michigan over a period of sixty-five years. The lower diagram is a longitudinal section showing the depths and recent mean surface levels.



By courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

LOOKING UP THE CHICAGO RIVER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN

Canal was withdrawing 8,800 cubic feet per second, the Welland Canal 4,500 cubic feet per second, the Black Rock Ship Canal, 700 cubic feet per second, the New York State Barge Canal 1,000 cubic feet per second, and the Niagara Power Companies 50,885 cubic feet per second—all of these withdrawals having their effect upon the level of one or all of the Great Lakes, except Lake Superior. The outflow from Lake Superior is controlled by sluice-gates, and the level of that lake can be maintained. The Weather Bureau report on lake levels has this to say:

"'It is safe to predict that fluctuations in the amount of precipitation over this region will occur in the future as in the past, and we shall again experience the generous distribution received during the earlier years of rainfall measurement in this region.' But, fortunately, we do not have to rely exclusively upon the caprices of the climate; for it is within the resources of skilled engineering to raise the lake levels to any desired stage and maintain them at that stage independently of the rainfall fluctuations. Fortunately, the matter of artificial withdrawal of water from the lakes is under strict Federal supervision. The corps of Army engineers, which has immediate supervision of this matter, is jealously guarding the interests of all concerned in this matter, and they urge that no further permits for the withdrawal of water shall be made.

"But by far the most important and effective method of raising lake levels is by the construction of submerged weirs at the entrance to the St. Clair River at the southerly end of Lake Huron and at the entrance to the Niagara River. These weirs would not present a particularly difficult engineering job and the cost, in comparison with the benefits received, would be comparatively light. The natural outflow from the lakes would continue as before."

TOO MUCH COOKING?—Much of the food that we eat has been cooked too much. This, at any rate, is the contention of Dr. Friedberger of the University of Griefswald, Germany. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Dr. Friedberger noticed that when he ate restaurant meals, the food of which had been cooked several hours previously and kept warm on the fire, he apparently obtained less nutritive benefit than when his food was freshly cooked and not kept warm too long. He then confirmed this observation by laboratory tests with white rats; feeding some of these animals on freshly cooked food and others on food cooked for several hours before it was eaten. The rats which ate the slightly cooked foods were markedly more healthy and grew faster than the rats which ate only the food cooked for several hours. The possibility that the difference might be due to destruction of the vitamins in the food by long cooking was tested and found not to be true."

SANITATION AMONG ANIMALS

THIS SUBJECT has long been sadly neglected, thinks Robert Sparks Walker, who writes about it in *Kind Words* (Nashville, Tenn.). For ages, he says, man has been observing how carefully the sensible horse eats and drinks, with precaution that he may take nothing but pure and wholesome food into his stomach. He proceeds:

"As the good old horse wades into a stream, he ducks his head for a draft of fresh water, but before permitting any to pass down his throat, he first uses his mobile lips, throwing the water in all directions in order to clear off from the surface dust or floating germs. The horse is one of the many animals that is very clean in his habits, and if fed regularly, never gormandizes or becomes intemperate in his eating or drinking.

"And then there is the humble toad. This little creature is very particular that nothing is taken into his stomach but what is wholesome. In feeding toads, I have never yet been able to induce one to eat a dead insect, even freshly killed. The toad utilizes this principle in protecting its own body from injury and possible death. If we take a cat, a dog, or other animal, and force it to paw or claw the toad, it immediately inflates its own body and then feigns death. The swelling of the body is purposely accomplished to make a morsel of itself that no animal of a certain size can swallow, and the feigning of death will usually result in abandonment by enemies after they pronounce the toad 'dead.'

"The spider is another creature that has for its standard rule in selecting things fit to eat, 'life.' Things must be very active to convince the spider that it is a fit morsel for food. If a dead insect is dropt into a spider's web, the little owner will politely clip the web and toss the unwelcome food to the ground below. Like the toad, the spider recognizes the fact that activity seems to be the world-wide password, for when his own life is threatened he rolls up into a ball, drops to the ground and plays off dead.

"Animals, whether large or small, adhere closely to sanitary principles, and as strongly in some instances as members of the human family do. The birds are very careful about their baths; the old cat not only cleanses her body daily, but washes the kittens as well. But of all the animals, the rabbit is, perhaps, the most sanitary. They are careful about cleansing every part of their bodies. Even insects may often be observed taking their daily ablutions. On a sleeping-car one night, I sat up until nearly midnight. Late in the evening a katydid lit on the window outside, and the light from the car shone directly on its body. It remained on the window-pane for thirty minutes, and during that time went over its entire body, giving it a thorough rubbing with saliva. The speed of the train apparently did not interfere in the least with its action. When the body was cleansed, it flew away into darkness. The American mantis, which is so common to the lawns in the United States, may be observed to take frequent sponge baths, as the katydids do.

"Even the goat is a sanitary creature. Kids brought up on bottles often refuse to take milk from a bottle if the nipple and bottle have not been thoroughly cleaned. The sanitary idea is so pronounced throughout nature, that animals, with few exceptions, strive toward eating pure and wholesome food, keeping their bodies free from dirt and selecting good sites for their nests and dens. When an animal's den becomes unsanitary, it is not long until it is either deserted or cleaned. Even birds construct new nests every year. Birds are unwilling to take any chances on filth, decay or disease."

RADIO BEACONS TO GUIDE PLANES

RADIO IS NOW TO BE EMPLOYED in directing airplanes, according to Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Upon his return from McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, where he conducted experiments with radio beacons in guiding aircraft, he stated that radio waves will soon be applied in lessening the hazards of flying. Double-beam beacons will be used—devices which transmit two radio beams or waves from two large coils of wire or transmitting antennæ. Says S. R. Winters, who reports Dr. Dellinger in *The Radio Age* (New York):

"Instead of depending upon altimeters, magnetic compasses, conspicuous signs at landing-fields, great beacons of light, and other visual means of signaling—devices for making known the altitude and location of an airplane—the use of radio beacons as a means of directing aircraft safely from one point to another is assured. Recent and frequent wrecks of airplanes and fatalities to personnel emphasize the weakness of present methods of determining the altitudes and positions of aircraft in flight.

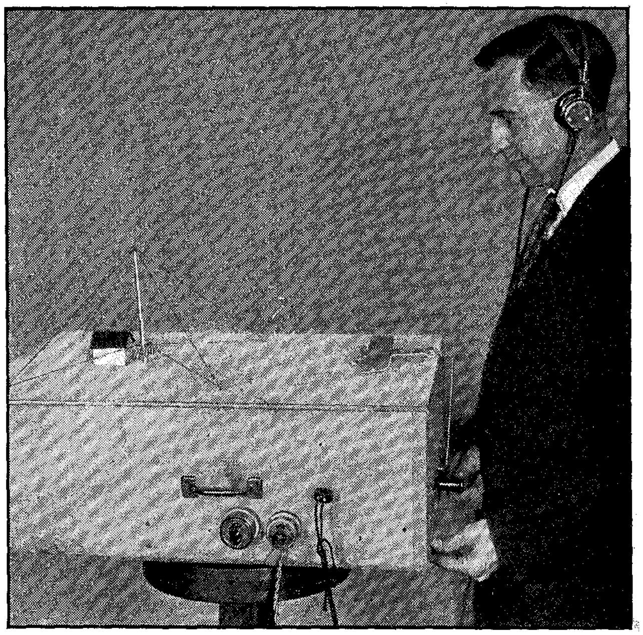
"Unfortunately visual means of signaling an airplane are incapacitated when they are most needed—during foggy or other adverse weather conditions. Then, merely to know the height of the flying machine, by noting the readings on the altimeter, is of little avail to the aviator. He needs information that will guide him along a preappointed course and above or below the storm area, which, unfortunately, the pilots of the dirigible *Shenandoah* did not possess. Obviously, great search-lights, brilliant tho they may be, are unable to penetrate dense fog.

"Radio waves, tho they are referred to as invisible, are not circumscribed by such a limitation. They travel through fog, rain or sunshine at 186,300 miles per second. Now, according to the proposal of interests devoted to the development of commercial aviation, radio waves are to be harnessed, so to speak, and used in guiding an airplane along a certain path, zone or sector. Ships already come into port safely by virtue of the guiding hand of radio; even when the powerful lighthouses fail to project their illuminating force to the mariner groping in fog or thick weather."

The radio beacon is not new in theory, Mr. Winters goes on to tell us; and in an experimental way it is not novel in its application to aircraft. Early experiments were made by the Air Mail Service at College Park, Maryland. Francis W. Dunmore of the Bureau of Standards was then working on the development of a radio beacon. The original beacon contemplated two signals from a transmitting station to be intercepted by an airplane equipped with a receiving set, with the assurance that the flying-machine was navigating along a safe course as long as the two signals were heard with equal intensity. To quote further:

"More recently this equisignal system has been modified and the new method of guiding airplanes put into practise by the Air Service and the Post-office Department. The former maintains a radio beacon tower at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The Engineering Division of the Air Service describes the new radio beacon, which will be used in guiding mail-carrying airplanes and commercial craft, as follows:

"'The former system by which this was accomplished was known as the equisignal system. The present system, which has been in experimental use for something more than a year is an outgrowth of the old equisignal system and is known as the interlocking signal system. That is, the pilot trying to keep his course in the direction of the transmitting beacon hears certain signals. To the right and left of the course, these signals have somewhat the character of the Continental "N"—— and "A"——, respectively. On the course, where these two interlocking signals are of the same intensity, a third signal is formed, such as the letter "T"——, which is a continuous and unbroken sound. Hearing this constant sound, the pilot knows he is on his course. If the sound becomes broken into either of the two signals before mentioned, he knows he is to the right or the left of the course, and must try for correction by resetting the nose of his plane until he hears the constant signal once more. One difficulty with the system has been that the flyer has had to depend entirely upon his hearing, involving considerable concentration and possibility of personal error. To correct this difficulty a visual indicator has been devised.


By courtesy of *Radio Age* (Chicago)

A DOUBLE-BEAM RADIO BEACON

This model was developed in the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards.

"'This consists mainly of three small lights, mounted on the instrument board and connected with the receiving set, which flash constantly. The unbroken signal obtained by the interlocking of the two separate signals at a point of equal intensity causes a relay to operate a telephone selector which in turn causes a white light to flash. While the white light is flashing, the pilot knows he is on his course. To either side of the course, the component signals operate relays which in turn cause the selector to close the circuit, lighting a green or red light to the right or the left of the course, respectively. For economy of space, these light bulbs are of small, Christmas-tree size.'

"When perfected by the Bureau of Standards, the radio beacon is bound to be of inestimable value."

APISH TRAITS IN MAN—Man and the higher apes are similar in many of their emotional reactions, as well as in bodily traits. This was asserted recently by Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, in the course of a lecture on the evolution of human intelligence. Reports Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Man possesses instincts, Professor Thorndike believes, just as the higher animals do. Study of these instincts indicates many similarities. Other new evidence indicating man's close relationship with the species of apes was described recently by Prof. Hans Friedenthal, a distinguished German anthropologist, in a lecture in Berlin, Germany. Comparison of human blood with the blood of the living varieties of apes shows, Dr. Friedenthal reports, that man and the monkeylike gibbon are closely related. The relationships between man and the chimpanzee or the gorilla are less close, if blood similarities are to be depended on as an index. Curiously enough, the species of lice which infests the gibbon is closely related to the species which infests man. The chimpanzee, so far as known, is not infested with lice at all."

THE DANGERS OF HOME-BREW

THE FALLACY OF THE "NATURAL" or "domestic" product, especially that of the home-made alcoholic drink, is emphasized by Dr. Raoul Blondel in an article contributed to *L'Echo de Paris*, parts of which we give below in translation. "Every one," says Dr. Blondel, "has heard something like this—'natural products are never harmful.' There are all sorts of variants—'These are the eggs of our own hens, the fruits of our own garden. This is home-made wine; you can drink all you like.'" He goes on to say:

"This is something more than an affirmation of the dangers that we may encounter in adulterated foods. I find in it, for my part, something of the mystic quality in which are echoes of the dreams of Jean Jacques Rousseau and the theories of the good Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, who thought that everything in nature had been created only for the good of man. He explained all things in this way, and it was he, you remember, who discovered that a melon had sides to teach us that it must be eaten at home.

"Now nothing is more deceitful than chimeras of this sort. Nature, as we frequently see, cares naught for man and his needs, and all creatures are on the same level to her. She has even given some of them means of attack and defense superior to ours, and if man has finally attained the mastery, it is due to that fragile organ, his brain.

"Let us tell the truth. The natural product is not necessarily harmless, and should not be eaten unless experiment has shown it to be so.

"The vegetables and fruits of our gardens swarm with germs, and sometimes with the eggs of parasites, which must be removed by careful washing, if they are to be eaten raw, or by long boiling if they are to be cooked—otherwise we run the risk of introducing infection. The cellulose that forms the skeleton of plants must be carefully chewed, and requires hard work for its digestion.

"Your hen's eggs may have been infected by germs from the barnyard, and may bring on certain forms of intestinal trouble. The water from the most limpid springs may have been polluted during its subterranean course, and may give typhoid or cholera. The very soil may harbor the germs of tetanus. The air that we breathe, may on foggy days, especially in spring or autumn, contain infectious germs of all kinds.

"As for the so-called natural products of personal or domestic labor, as opposed to those of industry, and thus exempt from the falsifications of unscrupulous manufacturers, we must not, alas, trust them too far.

"To begin with, all wine contains alcohol, and equal doses of this are equally harmful, whatever its source. And it is incorrect to claim that 'home-made' will cause less drunkenness than that of commerce. Perhaps it may even produce more, because we are apt to drink more of it. It has not been immunized by any of the scientific processes known to the wine industry, against the numerous diseases of wine, which rapidly change its character and make it acid, and hence less wholesome.

"Country cider is too often made with the water of some neighboring pond in a dirty press allowed to accumulate all sorts of filth during the rest of the year. That made by industrial concerns with pure water and sterilized apparatus is evidently more trustworthy.

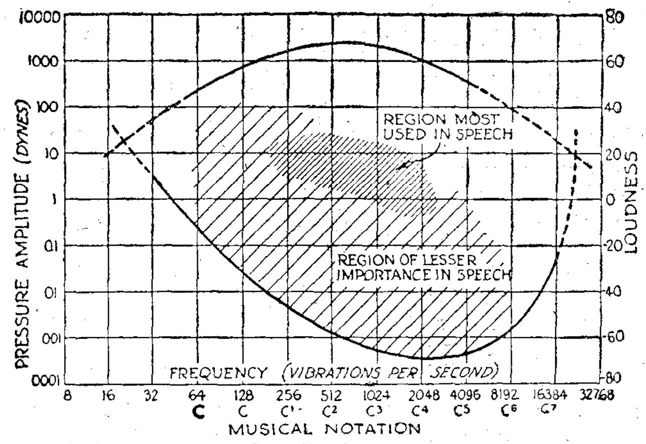
"As for the alcohols, that is another story. Domestic distillation suffers often from the desire of the amateur to save everything. The first products that come from the still, and also the last, contain the so-called 'higher' alcohols, so called from their complexed chemical composition, but really of inferior value from a health standpoint, because they are more poisonous than ethyl alcohol, which passes over only during the middle period of the distillation. These so-called 'head and tail' products are thrown away by the conscientious industrial, while the ignorant amateur keeps them all.

"To conclude; beware of accepting as a pledge of safety the 'natural product that can do you no harm.' Pay no attention to the dictum of Rousseau, and remember that nature shows as much solicitude for the Koch bacillus, which may kill you, as for yourself. Man's business is to protect his fellow man by industry and foresight.

"The hygiene of food requires numberless precautions, and our civilized environment has nothing to gain from returning to savage life."

SOUNDS, AUDIBLE AND INAUDIBLE

NOT ALL SOUNDS CAN BE HEARD. If you object to this statement on the ground that whatever can not be heard is not a sound, it may be phrased differently. "Not every vibratory wave in the air is capable of affecting the ear. Those that do affect the ear are called sound waves." Dr. E. E. Free brings this out in an interesting article contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York). He asks whether his readers, when in church, have ever felt the pew and the floor beneath begin to tremble with a mysterious sort of rumbling that seems to come from nowhere. The vibrations which shake the objects about you, says Doctor Free, are nothing more nor less than sounds. They are really part of the church music; the deepest notes of the organ. Yet, so low are they pitched that while your body can feel them as vibrations, your ears can not hear them at all. He goes on:



Illustrations by courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly*

SOUNDS WE CAN HEAR

This diagram shows the range of sounds, both in pitch and in loudness, which are audible to the average human ear. Tones lying below the bottom curve are too faint to be audible. Those above the top curve are felt as vibrations, but not heard. The shrill tones which are inaudible to our ears lie to the right of the enclosed area.

"All about you, in the noise and hubbub of modern life, the air is full of sounds that you can not hear. Just as there are notes so low that your ears can not catch them, others are so shrill that you are hopelessly deaf to them. Everywhere about you countless creatures may be conversing in shrill languages that you never have heard.

"Until recently, for nearly half a century, scientists did not bother much to experiment with sound. Newer and more striking subjects of discovery, such as electricity and radioactivity occupied their attention. Of late, however, many instruments and devices for experimenting with sound have been dug out of dusty storerooms of physical laboratories, where they have lain for many years, and put back into use.

"That this is so is due to the increasing importance of the science of sound in modern business, in engineering, and in the promotion of human health, comfort and efficiency. The public, for one thing, is beginning to demand less noise. It is demanding noiseless automobiles and sound-proof houses and apartments. Within a month I have been consulted by at least three business executives who wish, if they can, to cut down the amount of disturbing noises in their offices. Then, with the congestion of traffic, particularly in our larger cities, the study of sound is rapidly becoming an important phase of engineering.

"Recently I have been studying the noise in the subways of New York City. There are two chief ways in which this noise is produced. One is the bumping of the wheels over tiny imperfections in the rails, which sets both the wheels and the rails into vibration. The other is the screeching and grinding of the wheels on the rails, especially at curves, and of the gears on each other. These are really vibrations, too.

"The thing that causes the deafening noises in places like a subway or machine-shops, where hundreds of pieces of machinery are running, is that our ears are assaulted by thousands, or even millions, of different vibrations all at once. A single subway wheel might sing with a not unpleasant tone. But the fifty or sixty wheels on a train are singing at the same time, all with

MEASURING NIAGARA'S ROAR

At the brink of the Canadian Horseshoe Falls of Niagara, the audiometer recorded fifty-five units. This amount of noise, which is classified as "mildly deafening," is sometimes equaled at New York's busiest street-corner.

different notes. Also, the teeth on the gears inside the gear boxes are singing. The rails are singing. The result is, not musical tones at all, but noise. Noise is simply mixed sounds, a hundred or a thousand separate tones at once. If dirt is matter out of place, noise is music out of order.

"When we begin talking about the effects of noise on modern civilization, the first thing we have to know is how much noise there really is. Last year, when some one asked me how much noise there was on the streets of New York City, I determined to find out. It happened that the scientists of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, in New York City, had developed an instrument which, altho devised originally to measure the amount of hearing lost by partially deaf people, could be used conveniently to measure noise. With one of these instruments, I made a noise survey of the metropolis.

"The amount of noise is extremely variable in different places if they are close together. There is, of course, a low general hum which one can hear everywhere, but the really troublesome noise of a city is due almost altogether to the traffic on its streets. This traffic is variable.

"Another curious fact is that the two sides of a street may differ widely in the amount of noise they receive. A plain, blank wall will reflect more street noise against the opposite building than will a building with its front broken up by many windows or ornaments."

In measuring city noises, Doctor Free uses a system of units related to the effect of the noises on the ear. The average human hearing is rated at one hundred units. Thus, if a man is half deaf he has lost fifty units of his hearing. At the noisiest street-corner I found in New York, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the noise was measured as fifty-five units. This means, approximately, that when you stand at that corner the noise deafens you to about the same degree as if you had lost fifty-five per cent. of your normal hearing. In machine-shops and factories, or close to a laboring automobile truck, or inside an empty subway car, Doctor Free says he has known the noise to rise to ninety-five or a hundred units, which means that a person not accustomed to the noise will have practically no useful hearing left at all. He proceeds:

"Curiously enough, the quietest place found in all of New York City, or in any city for that matter, was in the subway. It was on the platform of a station when no train was passing or near at hand. Being underground, no noise came down from the streets. The quiet was almost perfect. Then just as we finished the test, a man came in and rustled a newspaper. Instantly the noise level jumped to that of a quiet suburb, so greatly did the rustle reverberate between the smooth walls, the ceiling and the floor.

"An interesting thing about noise in street-cars, automobile buses and railway trains is that the noise is much less when the vehicle is loaded than when it is empty. This is due to the absorption of the sound-waves by the bodies of the passengers and by their clothes.

"Reverberation, which is responsible for many of the disagreeable noises of traffic, is the thing which also makes lecture halls and other large rooms so frequently hard to hear in. The sound of music or of a speaker's voice is reflected back and forth hundreds of times from one wall to the other. Naturally your ear gets confused.

"Architects try to avoid the shapes and sizes of rooms which they have learned by experience may develop acoustic defects such as this. Even after a room has been built and found to have bad acoustic properties, the fault often can be remedied. For example, the late Professor Sabine, of Harvard, devised a kind of plaster which, when applied to the walls, absorbs a part of the sound-waves and so lessens reverberation.

"The effects of noise on health are still largely a closed book. Locomotive engineers live all their working hours in the midst of great noise, and it seems to do them no harm. My own idea is that the harmful effects of noise largely vanish if the noise is continuous.

"Moreover, the actual loudness of a noise is by no means the only factor in determining its effect upon us. Much depends on what we have been accustomed to. The city man who visits the country may be kept awake at night by the chirping of insects, the hooting of owls, and the cries of whippoorwills—sounds that are soothing to his country brother.

"There is one place, however, where the mere loudness of the noise seems to me sometimes to do much harm. This is in offices. So long as the noisy office is occupied, for example, only by typists and their machines, the noise does not matter much. Where it does matter is where talking must be done above the noise. It requires energy to talk and energy to listen if you must strain to hear. I think that this is really a great load on American business. It has the same effect as tho we employed only persons who were twenty-five or thirty per cent. deaf.

"Fortunately, this is not difficult to cure. The chief noise producer of the American office is the typewriter. In many cases it is possible to put all the typewriters in a single room. If talking is necessary in that room, sound-absorbing felts or other devices can be employed to reduce the noise.

"Another problem is that of the automobile horn. What we need is a sound that will warn a pedestrian enough to make him realize his danger, without paralyzing him. When psychologists determine what kind of a noise that should be, undoubtedly we can devise a horn to produce it. For there is scarcely any kind of sound that we can not produce.

"Even the sounds that nobody can hear can be created readily. Inaudible sounds have been used for secret signaling, especially under water, between ships.

"Prof. R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, recently produced intense beams of these waves, ran them into the water of an aquarium, and killed fish with them. Again, scientists possess a little instrument called 'Galton's whistle,' which can be adjusted to produce a tone so shrill that no one can hear it.

"Many scientists believe that some animals, like the bat, and many insects can hear tones so shrill that they are forever inaudible to human beings.

"It is possible, too, that some day we may discover a way to repel or attract insects by inaudible waves. Thus, we might set up silent noise machines to keep mosquitoes or flies away from our houses. On the other hand, if we could find a noise that harmful insects liked, we might play this siren song for them and draw them into traps."

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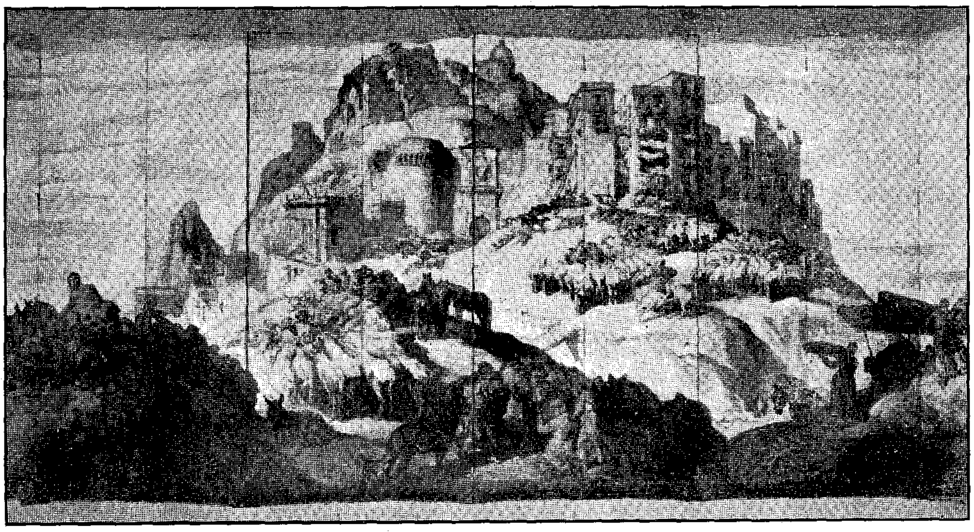
LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MURAL PAINTINGS EXTRAORDINARY

MURAL DECORATION ON THE GRAND SCALE has scarcely lived since the Renaissance, but Spain has produced an artist in Jose-Maria Sert, who, while learning all the lessons of the Renaissance, yet is so incorrigibly modern that no charge of mere imitation can be brought against him. His decorations for the Cathedral of Vich in Spain have drawn especial attention to him for the courage of his grandiose designs. Our daily life is controlled by our immediate appetites, and our every-day troubles put us out of harmony with great conceptions. Even art has narrowed its horizons, says Jacques Bashet, in writing of Mr. Sert in *L'Illustration* (Paris). "We ignore the past and neglect plans for the future. We tend to admire what is experimental, impressionistic. . . . We are unfamiliar with the vast 'ensemble.' How great is our astonishment," he remarks, when we see an artist unaided "undertake a cathedral, meditating a sumptuous decoration, a monument of color in an edifice of stone!" Such a one is not unaware of the dangers he runs, but there are Rubens and Tintoretto to serve as his masters, and also there is Tiepolo. All these masters are summoned up in mind when one looks at the work of Mr. Sert, not forgetting the great Spanish master, El Greco. Of the modern Spaniard we read:


SYMBOLIZING MEDITERRANEAN SHORES

One of the frescos designed by Mr. Sert for an American home.

> "Mr. Jose-Maria Sert was born at Barcelona in 1876. His taste for decorative art arose through watching his father design tapestries. Already there existed within him a source of riches which brought him to enlarge upon everything. Mural painting with its unfolding developments, its broad symphonies, attracted him.
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> "Instinctively he went to those who painted the great spaces, both to the scene-painters of Flanders, and to the fresco painters of Italy.
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> "As to his methods. He had already made a study of the sculptures of his own country, especially those of Berruguete, who revealed to him the majestic forms inherited from Michelangelo.
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> "He has been living in Paris since 1900, altho he never fails to go each year once more to learn the valuable lessons taught by Venice, Tuscany and Rome.
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> "Considering the ornamental 'ensembles' with which we are familiar, he appears to us as a magician-creator, endowed with an imagination familiar with forgotten proportions, one who is at his ease in evoking in magical frameworks the movements of the crowds and processions.
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> "Too readily do we believe in an acquired ability, in a facility which is lavish without effort. I realize that I am voicing one of his intimate thoughts in comparing him to an artificer who for a long time prepares his effects, and then in a single moment thrusts his apotheoses heavenwards.
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> "Mr. Sert often carries his designs in his brains for years, and it is thus that they become enriched with the results of his lengthy reflections.
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> "The first rough models of the mural decorations for the cathedral of Vich—an ancient town not far from our frontier—date from 1908.
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> "Since that time he once more began work on them and unceasingly rough-sketched them. Then the work began to show its forcefulness, sought out its grandeur and assumed its dress of beauty.
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> "Again, recently, he believed it to be ready, partially executed it, only to sacrifice it. Finally the time came when, master of his plans and sure of the effects he would create, he became able to give himself over to the inspiration of his inventive genius. Then, without further resumption, he painted those final compositions which he now presents to us. An entire life of an artist had prepared this denouément."

They will form the striking adornment of the apse. Those designed for the nave have in their turn been started, and when the time comes that all are completed it will be seen that "this 'ensemble' is the vastest which has been conceived in our times, and is the work of an artist who has made of France a second fatherland." A few words of explanation follow:

> "In the center, behind the high altar, toward which one's chief attention should be directed, St. Peter and St. Paul support a block, the outline of the church. To the right and to the left, the four evangelists are holding up the open books, the books of truth which take on all their significance in the middle of the composition.
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> "Then, on each side, two enormous panels represent the adoration of the Magi, but with the symbolic character of an act of homage of the East, with its dusky kings bringing the fruits of the earth, and an act of homage of the West, whose white king, disembarking from his galley, lays before the altar the riches and fruits of knowledge.
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> "In an impulse of Catholic faith, which comes as his birthright, the artist has broken away from all formulæ, summoned the great religious scenes from their immobility, lifted the clouds, repeopled the sky with a divine world and all that which is exalted, in a gorgeous harmony made up of yellows and reds.
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> "May this work of tradition, rich in imagination, style and harmony, lift us above all those petty canvases around which our disputes rage and our hopes form!"

Mr. Sert's activities have not confined themselves to this alone. The museum of Jeu de Paume, where the work was recently shown, has also on exhibition forty screen-sheets executed for a residence in the United States. They represent a market-place in a

Mediterranean town. This animated ensemble, unfolded around a center, suffices for its ornamentation. And what ornamentation! The imaginary town, fabulous, astonishingly picturesque, unfolds itself with its palaces, its ramparts, its populous quarters, animated by swarming merchants, crowds and flocks. Everywhere the unexpected, a fine suppleness of lines, an enchanting play of lights and shadows.

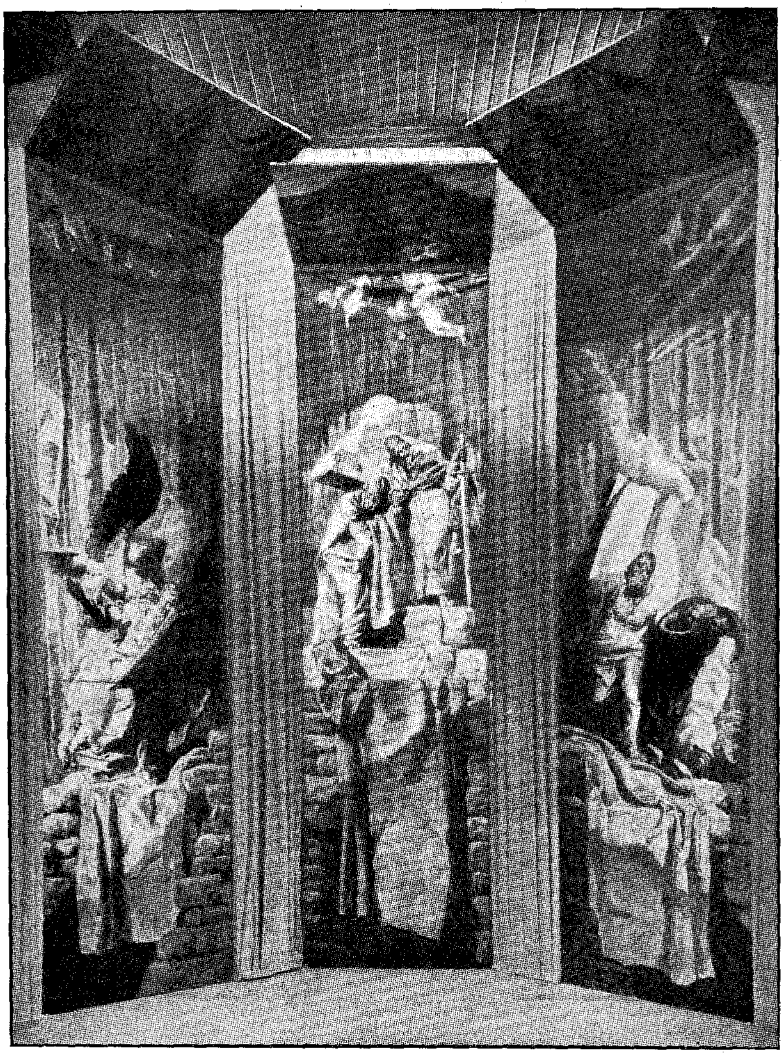
"The resources of life, of movement and of color seem inexhaustible in this artist. And to create this enchantment, a simple cameo of silver and sepia executed on the precious support of lacquered wood!

"This perpetuator of the Renaissance is a passionate seeker after novelty."

THE COVER — The charming portrait of a "Boy with Rabbit" which we present this week from the brush of Sir Henry Raeburn, exhibits well the Master's qualities, tho his fame resides in his magnificent portraits of elders rather than in his portraiture of children. He was born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, March 4, 1756 and became a goldsmith's apprentice, tho on his own initiative he took to water-color painting. His natural bent for art induced him to turn to portrait painting and, urged by Sir Joshua Reynolds, whom he met in London, he went abroad to study art. In 1787 he returned to Edinburgh and soon became the popular painter of Scotland, exercising over other artists a great influence. For Scotland he stands in a similar position of eminence to Reynolds among Englishmen. Quoting from "A Short History of Art" by Julia DeForest, we present this characterization:

"His style is analogous to that of Frans Hals in the simple directness with which he viewed his subject, and the broad, characterful way in which he rendered what he saw. His portrait of Judge Lord Newton is one of the masterpieces of portraiture. Its vigorous presentment of a man of force and character could not be bettered, Nor was Raeburn less successful in portraying the finer, substantial qualities of the women of the day. They are not players in the game of society, but women of breeding in their relation to life. He sometimes attempted a more showy style of composition in his portraits; but his best are those in which he simply and directly represents the character of his sitter. For these he takes rank with the few great portrait-painters of the world."

Raeburn's pictures are found in the National Portrait Gallery of Edinburgh and of London, also in the National Gallery and the Royal Academy of London. The Metropolitan Museum of New York has the fine portrait of James Forsythe and the Morgan collection contains two masterpieces, the portraits of Isabella Ross and of Lady Maitland. Among his finest portraits in British private collections are Sir John Sinclair, Lord President Dundas, Lady Stewart of Coltness and the MacDonalds of Clanranald.



DECORATIONS FOR CATHEDRAL OF VICH

In the center St. Peter and St. Paul support a block, the outline of the church. To left and right the four evangelists hold open the Book of Truth. The design is by the modern Spanish artist Jose-Maria Sert.

WHERE TO READ

THO THE TRAVEL SEASON is nearly over, those who go abroad and take books to read might derive some pleasure in retrospect from considering where they might have read certain books in appropriate surroundings. The guide, philosopher and friend, is Mr. Wyndham Lewis, an English humorist, who supplies these hints. Tho there is no definite help for stay-at-home Americans, yet Mr. Lewis's suggestions can, perhaps, be pieced out by the reader himself, choosing sights and scenes in our own land, both for these and for unmentioned books. Mr. Lewis, writing in the London *Daily Mail* addresses "the sensitive, the ingenuous, and the thoughtful." The others, he says, "the Bœotians, may run away and play golf with any stock-brokers who may be hanging round the club-house":

"It is evident that to extract the essential soul and flavor of certain books, one should endeavor to read them in the exact surroundings in which they were conceived, or in surroundings as nearly similar as may be; for the clear air, the sky, the water are, as it were, mixed with the writer's mind and woven into the very stuff of his imaginings. But whereas there are plenty of books (written chiefly by pedants) pointing out 'What to Read and Why to Read,' there is as yet, I think, no guide showing 'Where to Read.' I have therefore drawn up from my own experience, haphazard, a modest and sketchy list which may serve as the foundation for such a Guide, tho it clearly touches only the edge of the fringe of a vast and absorbing subject.

"Shakespeare. One would naturally read Shakespeare in a Warwickshire meadow in butter-cup time; or else in the Norfolk Chapel at Arundel.

"Arlen (Michael, Mr.). The words of this ingenious author will most agreeably, I think, be read in the butlers' private bar of the 'Running Footman' public-house off Berkeley Square, during the London Season.

"Ronsard. To derive the greatest solace from the poetry of the divine Ronsard, one must read lying on the banks of the Loire, at about sunset of a June evening, upon the grass, with a flask of the wine of Vouvray, or Chinon, or Bourgueil at hand; and with the soft air and the murmur of flowing water there should be mixed the gracious voices of girls.

"Some demand, in addition, a lute, and a distant voice singing '*Bonjour mon cœur, bonjour ma douce vie,*' the words by Ronsard, the music by Orlando de Lassus. This seems (as Samuel Butler said about dumb-bells) academic.

"Kipling (Mr.). The works of this famous author are most profitably read in the Crystal Palace on Empire Day, during a massed Brass Band Contest; if that can be arranged.

"Congreve naturally demands to be read in the Sunken

Garden at Hampton Court, on the William-and-Mary side of the palace—not the Cardinal's.

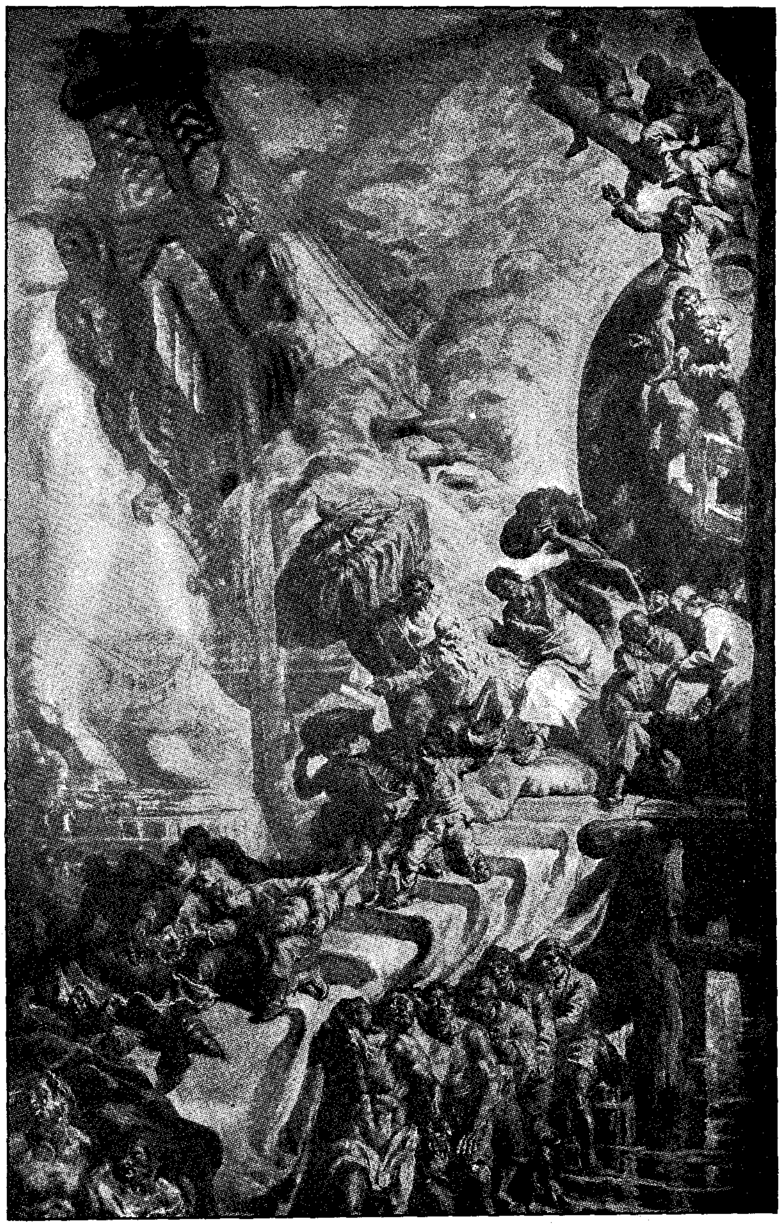
"Herrick should be read in a Devon lane in the time of violets.

"Tchehov. To extract the best from this author and his English imitators their work should be read in a dimly lighted dissecting-room—the corpse rather damp, and the surgeon and his assistants rather sick of it, in a moody, *gaga* sort of way.

"Rabelais must be read among the rich lands of the Chinonnais in Touraine, on the edge of a white road with cornfields and vineyards on either side. But let there be a farmyard near, with a ripe and aromatic muck-heap in it, the scent of which must be borne to you on the wind; and let there be also loud bursts of rustic laughter and a bottle of Chinon.

"Joyce (James, Mr.), as above; but without the road, the fresh air, the fields, the wine, and the laughter.

"That seems a fairly representative selection. One could swell the list indefinitely, in many cases with two, three, or four alternatives each. There is one Englishman of letters, for example, who holds stoutly that the only place to read the Bucolics of Vergil is at a café table opposite the Bourse in Paris, when the money-grubbers are howling their damnedest. My own theory is that the Bucolics are best read in the barber's parlor at the Hôtel Cosmopole, with a menial squirting costly unguents on the hair, and the Rich all round one being polished and trimmed. Again, most of the modern 'analytical' novelists need nothing better than a room filled with stale tobacco-smoke. And again, there may be a law against reading Mr. Middleton Murry's prose in the Elephant-House at the Zoo."



THE HOMAGE OF THE OCCIDENT

To face the opposite panel in the apse of the Vich Cathedral, Sert has challenged Tiepolo and Tintoretto in a conception essentially modern.

THE VITAPHONE—PRO AND CON

WONDERS INCREASE SO FAST that soon there will be no wonder left in the world—everything remarkable will have become common. In line with the automobile, the movie, the airplane, the radio, comes the vitaphone. It is a device to synchronize sound with the moving-picture action. So wonderful it seems to some that the last word in entertainment appears to be spoken. To others the effect recalls Dr. Johnson's reactions when he saw a dog dance on his hind legs. "Wonderful, wonderful," exclaimed the old bear, "I wish it wasn't possible!" What the new device will do for audiences far away from the great centers which only can support vast orchestras, expensive operatic stars, and musicians and entertainers of high caliber, can hardly be estimated. Recently introduced to New York audiences by Warner Brothers, the critical results cover almost all the phases of human reaction. First as to what the new thing is, we quote the New York *Commercial:*

> "The vitaphone synchronizes sound with the moving-picture action. The singer is seen on the screen, her voice is heard with the same clearness as tho she were present. The speaker is presented on the screen, every gesture and quiver of the muscles noted, and his utterances come to the audience clearly and distinctly. The vitaphone, the joint effort of the Western Electric and the Bell Telephone laboratories, was given its first public exhibition by the Warner Picture Company to a specially invited audience at the Warner Theater Thursday night. The first showing was a movie of Will Hays, the movie czar, making a speech. His voice was clear and distinct and perfectly synchronized with the picture. A number of the prominent operatic stars sang. Again, the movie presentation was in perfect harmony with the voice.
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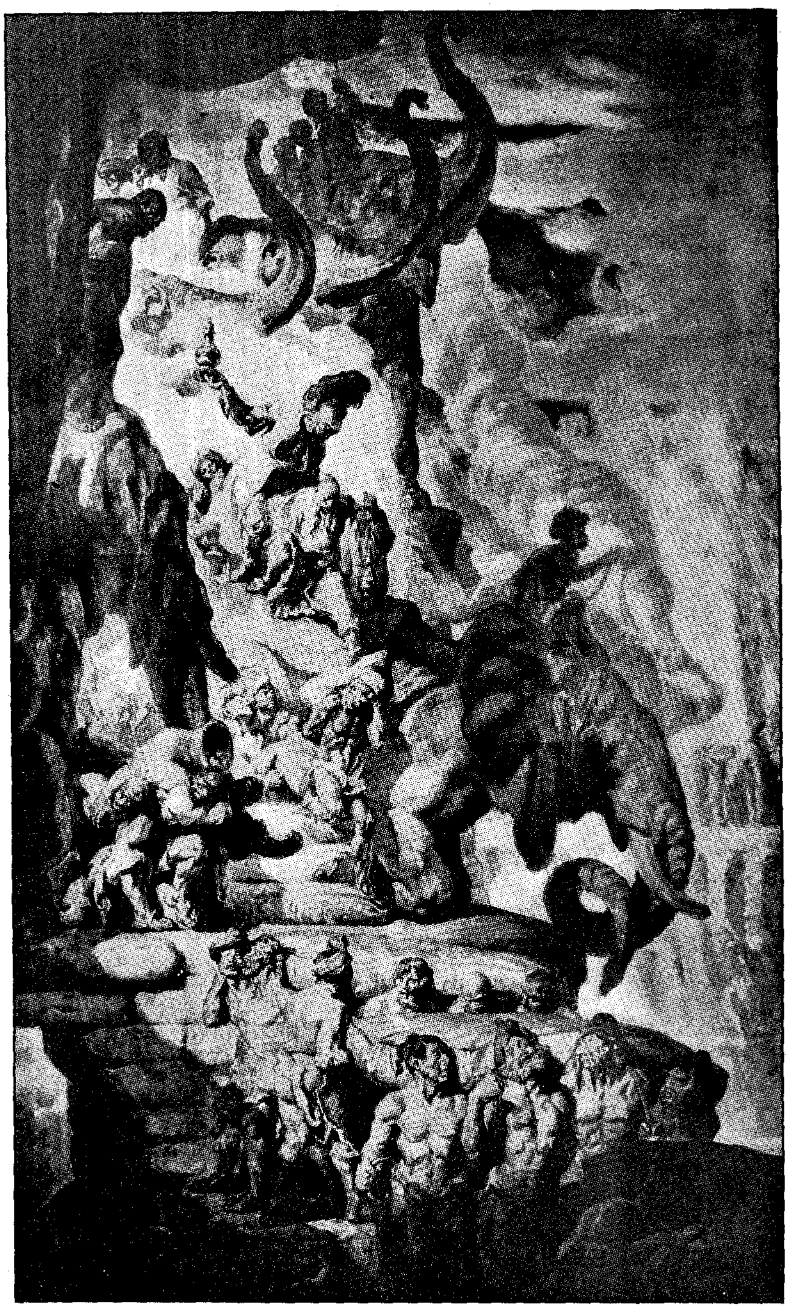
> "The vitaphone will soon make possible the long-talked-of 'speaking movie.' It will carry to the smallest towns the representation on the screen of the actor or singer with the accompanying spoken word or song. One will be able to see a large metropolitan orchestra in action and at the same time hear the music produced, but whether used as a 'speaking movie' or not, each screen production will carry its own music synchronized to the action of the play, music far superior to that which could be furnished by any ordinary theater. The vitaphone may be hard on the Musicians' Union, but it is going to be mighty nice for the amusement-loving public."

The Times regrets that Caruso went away before this miracle had been accomplished. It even extends its regrets to the dim past of Deborah and Barak, or to the lost sounds of the lyre of Orpheus, the songs of Homer and the eloquence of Cicero. There is a more enthusiastic welcome for the revelations of the future assisted by the vitaphone:

> "But since no archeologist will ever be able to recover the lost vibrations of sound and synchronize them with the lost waves of light (which travel so much more swiftly that the miracle of their synchronization is the more wonderful), we may turn to the prospect of the future contribution of this invention. It is not to be put with the labor-saving devices of this machine age but rather with the inventions that minister to the enlightenment or entertainment of the world in the larger leisure which the labor-saving machine has brought to its millions. It was Orpheus's music that made Ixion's wheel stand still the brief moment that it lasted, but here is music with which the living Orpheus may sing perpetually to those who, tied to the wheels of industry or business or the professions, must find surcease of their labor in the higher reaches of the human spirit, if they are not to become as mere machines themselves.

Springfield, Missouri

"The most obvious fact is that this invention in its various forms will enable the smaller communities to participate to a greater degree than even the radio permits in the cultural advantages that have been possible in the past only in places of large population. But the more stirring fact is that it will give immortality to the faces and voices of those whom the world wishes immortally to keep among the living. Any supreme skill of voice or hand that comes into the world hereafter in any generation may be kept for all generations, with a mimicry that needs only color to make it perfect. The great will not longer walk the earth as 'melancholy ghosts of dead renowned, whispering faint echoes of the world's applause,' but as contemporaries of every age in which their preeminence can still prove itself. It was said in an old English proverb that 'painted pictures are dead speakers.' In pictures such as these, the eloquent dead will hereafter still speak. And as for the singers and the players on instruments, of whom it was said in ancient prophecy that they should ever be in the City of God, the prophecy has come true in the earth and in our own city. Those who sing and play here with perfection will ever sing and play on, terrestrially."



"HOMAGE OF THE ORIENT"

The Magi come to worship. One of the huge side panels, done by Sert, the famous Spaniard, for the apse of the cathedral of Vich.

These and many more pæans of welcome are sounded by the press. But still there are those who refuse to yield to the emotions of wonder. Mr. George Jean Nathan in *The Morning Telegraph*, for example, tho Mr. Nathan's views on movie actors as pantomimists are vigorously opposed by the movie people themselves. Here is an interesting moot point. But first Mr. Nathan:

"The theater need not be worried over the vitaphone, the mechanical invention which synchronizes the movies and human speech, and which was recently given its first public demonstration. If there is any worrying to be done, it is the movies that should do it. For if the vitaphone is ever adopted generally by the movies, it will not be long before the galleries of the legitimate theaters are again filled with the class of individuals who deserted them some years ago for the films.

"The vitaphone is an interesting device, despite certain crudities that still exist in it, crudities that will doubtless be eliminated as time goes on. It does succeed in dovetailing speech and music with the movements of persons on the screen, and dovetailing them exactly. Its words and its tones are identical in time with the opening of persons' lips and the movement of violin bows. It still betrays an audible mechanism and it still possesses no light and shade; it is deafening. It makes the actor, the singer and the musician alike so many boiler factories. But that is not the point. The point, rather, is that, aside from its commercial value in certain short-reel subjects, such as an opera-singer doing her bit, or a politician exuding the usual platitudes, or a musician making pretty sounds, it will bring to the motion-picture exactly the thing that the motion-picture should have no use for, to wit, the human voice, and that, further, once it brings it, the motion-picture will have a tough time holding its own even among the boobs who now make it the profitable institution it is.

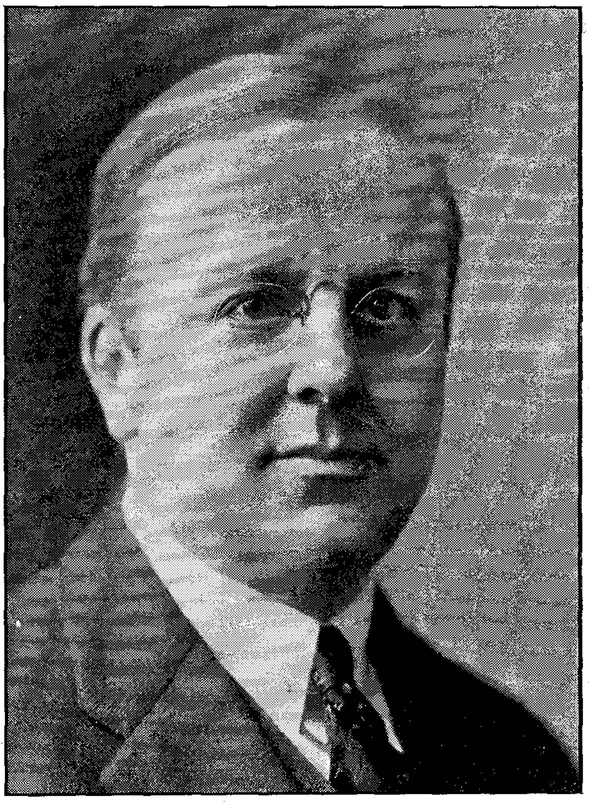
"If the vitaphone gets its deadly hold on the movies, it won't be long before the latter's current millionaires are driven back to their former fur and delicatessen businesses. It is, of course, conceivable that once in a great while, once the machine is perfected, a reputable talking-picture may be made by hiring expert legitimate actors to enact a first-rate legitimate drama for the articulate screen. But even that is shadowed o'er with doubt, for moving-picture audiences would care no more for, say, 'Hamlet' thus done than 'Hamlet' audiences would care for Miss Gloria Swanson in one of her present masterpieces. Furthermore, since the actors who appear in the movies, even the very best of them, are pantomimists rather than dramatic performers, any effort to make them articulate would be not only paradoxical and absurd, but utterly futile. To expect a pantomimist, talented tho he be, to be the possessor of a vocal organ capable of expressing all the shadings of dramatic speech is surely expecting a lot. The theater, so far as I know, has not, in all its history, owned more than one or two pantomimists, pantomimists, that is, by strict profession, who were simultaneously gifted with the requirements of such dramatic speech. One may easily imagine, therefore, what nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand movies would be like once the vitaphone recorded and duplicated the voices of their performers. The result, one allows oneself to believe, would be like so many phonograph records of a Brahms concerto played by a speak-easy orchestra. . . .

"The regular and enthusiastic movie patron is a person upon whom a strain may be placed only at the risk of losing him. When he is asked to use his eyes, that is enough. To bid him use his ears as well and, coincidentally, his intelligence—or at least that modest share of intelligence that is demanded to assimilate dramatic speech—is to ask the impossible. He likes the movies as they presently are for the simple reason that they impose not the slightest tax upon his imagination. All that he has to do is to open his eye, occasionally at least, and allow the screen balderdash to impress itself easily and casually upon his half-conscious retina. Words would change this acceptable situation, and enormously. The spoken word demands attention, not the semiattention that pantomime demands, but taut attention. There is something commanding, challenging, about the human voice. And, in addition, there is something that calls for a degree of understanding."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ARE WE TO HAVE A STATE CHURCH?

THE GREATEST ILLUSION EXTANT in this country to-day, says a militant Unitarian, is the notion that we have religious liberty. In fact, we are told, instead of the religious liberty we are supposed to have, we are faced with the menace of an official religion—a State Church sprung from the Protestant Fundamentalists. This is the conclusion of Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of *The Christian Register*, a weekly Unitarian publication, who, five years ago, from his editorial watch-tower in Boston, sighted the oncoming of Fundamentalism and summoned the Modernists to the theological trenches. Dr. Dieffenbach appears to be thoroughly alarmed. In an address before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts, the Unitarian editor said that "the only thing that can save us from the erection of a State Church through the country, and thus the establishment of a virtual monarchy in the heart of a democracy, is for the churches to teach and preach the doctrines of liberty, rather than encourage the spirit of intolerance born of sectarian propaganda. In a country where 90 per cent. of the people are Fundamentalists, and where the power of the ballot is supreme in reflecting the will of the majority," he fears, "it is conceivable that the example of Tennessee will be made universal." Carrying on his argument in an article in the New York *World*, Dr. Dieffenbach asserts that a State religion has actually been established in Tennessee, where, it will be recalled, the Legislature has enacted a law against teaching the theory of evolution in tax-supported schools. Thus, he writes, "a dogma has become a statute." Moreover, as to the constitutional provision against requiring a religious test as qualification for office, Dr. Dieffenbach finds that there is "a practical and active denial of that clause in every part of the country." He illustrates with a familiar example: "In New York State, Gov. Alfred E. Smith is subjected to a religious test in his alleged unavailability for the Presidency, and a Methodist Bishop, speaking in the spirit of Fundamentalism and of Tennessee, says Smith 'can not come within gunshot of the White House.'" The trouble, we are told, is not in our legislatures nor among our politicians, but in our churches and among our ministers. "They are the ultimate custodians of liberty, and they are recreant. We suffer to-day with treason against the democratic State and with betrayal of the religion of freedom." As this Unitarian leader sees the situation:



SEES AN OFFICIAL RELIGION COMING

Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, who says that a State religion has been established in Tennessee and that "it is conceivable that the example of Tennessee will be made universal" in this country.

"The simple truth is the prevailing religious powers in Protestantism do not believe in freedom. I say this deliberately. Every week it is my duty to read sixty representative religious journals. They speak for all the churches in an authoritative way. I say, with an accurate knowledge of the facts, that with the exception of three or four of this number, liberty is never mentioned. It is a word tabooed. In the country's history of religion we have not had such ominous and cowardly silence as we suffer now on the very central teaching of Jesus and the fundamental principle of our country. Church editors and other ecclesiastical leaders depreciate and even deprecate liberty, and yet every church called Protestant is supposed to be chartered in liberty.

"This denial is the most heinous and alarming fact that faces an intelligent religionist and an ardent patriot. One who has followed probably as closely as any person in America the past five years the whole development of the Fundamentalist theory finally into the State Church of Tennessee, and of other States to come, has been disheartened and dismayed at the shrinking of leaders from the issue."

No genuine liberal, says Dr. Dieffenbach, would wish to silence the Fundamentalist. "To do so would be to commit the same spiritual and democratic blunder that now curses the country." On the other hand:

"Those Protestant Fundamentalists who have had their way in Tennessee and other States would be violent in their attacks on the Roman Catholics if they tried to gain the control of the Government. They do not see their own sin in doing as much against the nation as they ever charged the Roman Catholics with aiming to do. The doctrine which must be preached in every pulpit and on every corner in this time is that the spiritual belief of every individual must have unrestricted freedom for its natural development and its own form of expression, because, for one thing, sincere religious conviction is the vital element in political progress. The denial of both the principle and the practise of religious liberty, and not of any theories about religion, is the greater political crime, for without such liberty, America, as we know it, could not exist, and can not survive."

The issue, therefore, as Dr. Dieffenbach sees it, is:

"Shall the soul be under authority, or shall the soul be free? In the name of Jew and Roman Catholic, of Protestant in all his varieties, and of non-churchman for whom one would provide his own kind of church, we plead for freedom, for freedom is the spirit of humanity which leads to truth and good-will, to progress and peace. Only let us not be deceived. Truth crusht to earth will rise again when and only when we take it up stoutly, put it on its feet and push it forward."

But the very differences in Protestantism would defeat any effort to set up a State Church, replies the Dallas *News*, since such an institution would mean that sectarianism has as its logical end not many sects, but one church only. Moreover, it so happens, asserts the Texas paper, "that Fundamentalism has, in the main, no more stanch supporters than the Catholic believers of America. Thus the Fundamentalists have, in fact, discovered a common ground between Catholicism and Protestantism, and by that token should have made things easier for Mr. Smith, rather than otherwise."

> "Furthermore, if 90 per cent. of the people of the country are Fundamentalists, as Dr. Dieffenbach estimates, and if Fundamentalism is the tendency which breeds the sectarian propaganda which produces the spirit of intolerance which promises the State Church—on a sort of house-that-Jack-built basis, it will be noticed—it is rather remarkable that the State Church hasn't put in its appearance. Dr. Dieffenbach complains that 'the religious liberal in Tennessee is subjected to social, political and economic persecutions, altho the guaranty of freedom of conscience is incorporated in the laws of the State.' But there is no State Church in Tennessee, and if there were one proposed, every Fundamentalist in the State would rise up on his hind legs and paw the air. Dr. Dieffenbach ought to know that. Everything considered, he ought to take the case more calmly.
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> "We differ among ourselves pretty bitterly sometimes about religion. Indeed, some of us lose what religion we have disputing over religion that the other fellow hasn't. But the more we dispute, the farther apart we get, and the farther apart we are, the more remote is the possibility that we will all get together in a State Church. If Dr. Dieffenbach can't find comfort anywhere else, let him chew upon that for a time and soothe his fervid fears."

AT SEA ABOUT SEA MARRIAGE

BATHING-BEACHES, COUNTY FAIRS, city bazaars, airplanes, automobiles, and theaters are unsuitable places for weddings, contends a religious weekly, which calls the marriage ceremony "too sacred a thing to be made the occasion of either rashness or amusement." By the same token, as the editor tells us, the custom permitting marriages at sea was "degrading," and he applauds the United States Shipping Board's recent edict abolishing it aboard its steamers. "According to the authorities," he reminds us, "there is no legal provision made by the United States for marriage services on ocean vessels. Nor could such Federal laws be made. The States, not the Federal Government, write the statutes regulating marriage. Outside of its boundaries a State can have no authority." Moreover, "marriages are not included in the international codes. Masters of ships, therefore, are left entirely without authority to perform marriage ceremonies." Addressing the readers of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), the editor comments, "This is well," adding, "It would be well if officers of the law, whether judges or ministers, could be forbidden to perform the marriage ceremony that diverts attention from the solemnity of it," for "a home thus started is likely to lack the more substantial evidences of affection and noble purpose." Certain representatives of the secular press, however, are somewhat less applausive. The Camden (N. J.) *Post*, for example, wonders how long it will be before some one questions the captain's "right to read the burial service," and the Topeka (Kan.) *Capital* sees in the new regulations "a blow to romance." But the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* observes that whereas marriage at sea was not absurd when a voyage lasted many weeks,

> "Modern speed in navigation removes any excuse but a romantic one for such a ceremony. People who can not wait five or six days to be married are likely to seek the divorce court in an equal hurry, as has happened in one notable case recently; while those who seek the bridge of an ocean liner to plight their troth, as a mere whim, are in the same class with those who get married in an airplane or a speeding taxi. It seems somewhat beneath the dignity of the Federal Government to encourage such ceremonies."

The ruling "will to some extent simplify a practise usually resorted to by way of evasion and less often invoked in good faith," thinks the Portland *Oregonian*, which tells us:

> "There is a widely prevalent notion that the ship's captain is so much an autocrat on board his vessel that, once outside territorial waters, he is empowered to contravene all municipal marriage laws. The fact is that this power is definitely restricted. The law of the ship's port of hail is the law that governs. If it chances that the home State accords recognition to common-law marriage, then the validity of the ceremony stands or falls by that fact, and not by some peculiar attribute inherent in the skipper's position as master of the ship. But if, as in some instances is true, the law of the ship's home State expressly sets out the requirements indispensable to a valid marriage, and by implication excludes all other marriages, then the law extends to the deck of the vessel and is binding on all concerned."

Of course, the order of the Shipping Board has caused much confusion of mind as to the validity of marriages performed at sea, and of citizenship growing out of such marriages, and the New York *Telegram* points out:

> "It should be understood, once for all, that the Shipping Board did not say that marriages performed at sea by a captain were illegal, and so null and void. Not at all. All that the legal sharps attached to that bureau said was that there was no specific law on the subject. A very different proposition.
>
> "If there were a dispute, involving public or international law, between a person affected by such a marriage and a foreign Government—as to military service for instance—it is the State Department which would have to be consulted. If the right of entry into the country were involved, a question of domestic law, the Department of Labor, acting on the advice of the Attorney-General, would have to decide.
>
> "But, in the long run, a higher, because a more independent, authority than the State Department, the Law Department or the Shipping Board will have to be invoked to say the last word.
>
> "The sooner the Supreme Court of the United States gets a chance to settle the matter, the better for everybody."

CONFUTING YOUTH'S CRITICS

CRITICISM OF YOUTH shouldn't be swallowed without a grain of salt, as is evident in the denial of personnel heads of several of New York's department stores that 64 per cent. of the young people of America are dishonest. The charge was made by a Philadelphia clergyman, speaking before the Conference on Evangelical Faith at Stony Brook, Long Island. The clergyman gave as his authority for the indictment "tests made by clerks in different stores." A very different impression is given by several directors of personnel in leading department stores in the country's largest metropolis, and their testimony has the advantage of being first-hand. As he is quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Dr. V. V. Anderson, who makes psychiatric tests on applicants for employment at the department store of R. H. Macy and Company, Inc., says he believes that young people to-day are more honest than they used to be. "Our work goes to show," he says, "that the great majority of young people coming in to us from the public schools are most reliable. There is no indication of any such high state of dishonesty as the clergyman charges. I think his statement is a most sensational one." To begin with, Dr. Anderson points out, a test of this kind "would necessarily be limited to a small locality and could not possibly apply to the young people of America as a whole."

A welfare worker in the personnel department of Lord and Taylor, another large New York department store, was equally incredulous, we read. "I don't believe it," she commented on the clergyman's allegation. Such a test, she says, "would be meaningless, anyway, as it could not properly represent the country. I know positively in our own store that there is no such percentage of dishonesty. In the shops that use cash registers there is more temptation, but even in them I know that dishonesty is exceptional." This opinion is shared by Albert W. Hind, of the personnel department of Hearn's, another large department store, who says that altho there are a few black sheep who are overwhelmed by the temptations of the merchandise all around them, the percentage of dishonesty is in no wise comparable to the clergyman's estimate. "The majority of young people, both employees and shoppers," says

Mr. Hind, "are pretty honest. It is impossible to cite percentages, but I certainly think 64 per cent. is an extravagant estimate." Why not say 71 per cent.? asks the New York *Times*. "The latter figure would be no more loose and reckless than the former." The picture of "flaming youth" is not true, asserts *The Times*, and goes on:

> "For every boy or girl whose exuberances attract attention there are a dozen going their ways with real purposes in life, with ambition, with determination. They seldom figure, however, in popular fiction, nor are they often themes of utterances from pulpits."

RUSSIAN YOUTH'S RELIGIOUS ATHEISM

WHILE AMERICAN YOUTH IS LABORING under charges of devoting most of its energies to petting, smoking and boozing—charges which, be it said, are not so confidently made to-day as they were a year or so ago—youth in Russia is experiencing a puritanical revival, not only against strong drink and cigarets, but even against dancing. And the criticism of all these amusements, we read, is primarily that they waste time which ought to be devoted either to active work for the common good or to acquiring the knowledge and experience which shall serve as tools for such work. Even relatively harmless recreations are outlawed, for the organized young people of Russia are said to consider themselves charged with historic tasks of tremendous world import—"to subdue and bring under cultivation the land and natural resources of the largest republic on earth, to fight against individual greed and money-seeking, and to create over these backward lands and peoples a great Socialist commonwealth." The movement is supported by self-sacrifice and devotion which calls itself atheistic and is even accompanied by campaigns against religion, writes Anna Louise Strong in *The Congregationalist*. The spirit itself, she says, "shows what religion meant to the past generations of Russia." Miss Strong is the author of "The First Time in History" and "Children of Revolution." She went to Russia with one of the first units of the American Friends Relief Mission, and for several years has been director of the children's colony known as "The Children Pioneers." She reviews the situation in Russia in a sympathetic vein and sheds on it a light much different from that with which it is usually illuminated for Western eyes.

Russian youth, it would appear, are laboring feverishly for the reformation of the world. They have all the zeal of religious enthusiasts, but they leave God out of their undertaking. They are taught to look to themselves and to nature. Lectures on the physical sciences and on what man has done in conquering the natural forces are given under the auspices of the Young Communist League of Moscow, which is like a well-developed Y. M. C. A. The League's message, writes Miss Strong, is that it is not man's task to bow down to powers which only the elect can understand, but to unite with his fellowman, and through science and cooperation subdue the universe to the needs of mankind. And in attempting this, Russia's youth are aroused to a pitch of enthusiasm "in which they brush aside liquor and cigarets and dancing as trivial and as taking time and strength from the tremendous job. They call this anti-religion." The present attack on religion, writes Miss Strong, must be considered under two heads:

> "There was for a time an actual conflict between Church and State, such as we see at the present moment in Mexico. This was a political conflict, not a religious one. The Church had made itself the center and last stronghold of political attack upon the Government. Its bells were used to summon troops of the counter-revolution; its patriarch refused to accept the decree of disestablishment and called the Soviet Government anti-Christ. Under such circumstances came the seizing of Church property, accompanied by riots, arrests, and a few executions, tho nothing like the number which has been spoken of outside of Russia.
>
> "That conflict between Church and State is completely over. It ended when Patriarch Tikhon wrote his famous 'Confession,' stating that he had been brought up all his life among monarchists and had truly believed a monarchy to be the God-given form of government for Russia; that this belief had taken form in overt acts, which the Government was politically justified in calling treason; that he, therefore, pleaded guilty to the charges against him; that henceforth, however, he accepted the disestablishment of Church and State, and called upon all true believers not to use the Church for political purposes but to be loyal citizens.
>
> "From that moment the war between Church and State ended. Even now occasionally one hears of the arrest of some bishop, but these are men who are charged with being monarchist secret agents. The Russian Church outside Russia is still the stronghold of the monarchist, and no doubt has secret agents within Russia. This is the cause of the occasional arrests which occur to-day.
>
> "In matters of religion, however, the Soviet Government grants equal tolerance to all creeds. The various Protestant sects and heretical sects generally have told me they have much more freedom than under the czardom; but no churches are allowed to maintain schools of any kind, and this weighs heavily upon sects to whom control of education is an important tenet. The Government also touches the Church at one important point: that of property. All church buildings belong to the municipality and are obtained from the municipality rent free by the group of believers who have been accustomed to use them. The immediate effect of this is not noticeable, as the same group of worshipers continue to use the church; but they use it at the good-will of the city council instead of the good-will of some central ecclesiastical body to which it formerly belonged. The result of this is a kind of unconscious congregationalism. If any priest gets new ideas, reforms the liturgy, or introduces sermons, and if his congregation likes the innovation, there is no central hierarchy which has the power to put him out as unorthodox. The building belongs to the town, and through the town to the congregation. The effects of this will be much more wide-spread in the future than at present appears. At present the great mass of the Church is still extremely conservative."

The Russian Church to-day, says Miss Strong, is compelled to face three movements which took the Western Church three centuries to swallow—the Reformation, the doctrine of evolution and the social interpretation of Christianity. The doctrine of the immanence of God, she says, never reached the Russian peasant. Therefore, continues the writer:

> "Under these circumstances it is not surprizing that just as the Russian Revolution itself had none of the gradual transition which occurred in some Western nations, but was a violent change from very ancient feudalism to a modern workers' state, so the conflict on the religious field shows few half-lights, but is a conflict between a very ancient form of religion—according to which God sends or withholds rain as punishment for sins—and modern science plus materialism.
>
> "It is only fair to state, however, that this conflict is no longer on such a crude basis as it was three years ago. Processions making fun of religion are a thing of the past; so is also the 'Bonfire of the Gods,' in which the various gods of all the ages were burnt in the Red Square. The actual instructions now given by older Communists to these younger enthusiasts is that they must never make fun of the church service nor attack the name of God, but must confine their 'antireligious propaganda' to teaching in a positive way how the rain comes and how the world moves and various other facts of science.
>
> "There are those who would call, and who in fact do call, the motive power working in the Russian youth a new religion fighting against the shackles of the old, outworn religion, who call it, as the Russians themselves do, 'atheism attacking Christianity.' In any event it is a creative force, an intensely social force—a force which arouses a great devotion to the common good, and a casting aside of personal comforts as irrelevant and unimportant beside the great task of recreating a world. It has in it the crudities and the intolerant cruelty, and at the same time the rapt self-sacrifice, of all new-born faiths. Whether you call such a faith a religion or an atheism depends chiefly on the conception which life and your own past have given you of religion. But that it is bent, with passion and daring, on constructing a new social order there is no possible doubt."

There's health in every spoonful!

FIFTY thousand acres of fertile, sun-bathed fields! Row upon row of richly luxuriant tomato vines—field upon field, stretching away beyond the horizon.

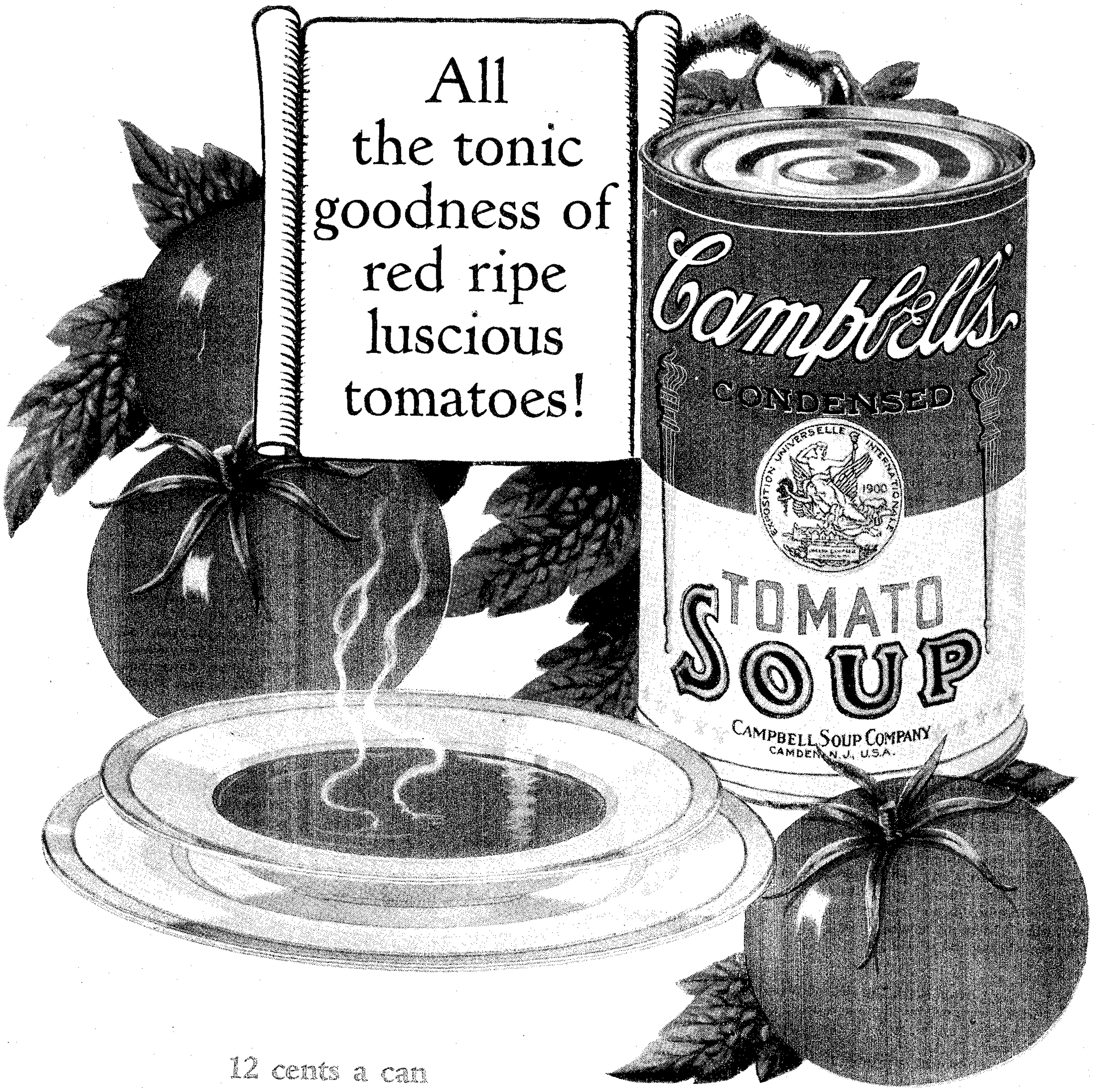
A mighty acreage and a mighty harvest, almost impossible to imagine for a single food product. But under normal crop conditions, all of it is required to meet the demand for Campbell's Tomato Soup. With Campbell's own tomato farms at its center, this huge domain each season is devoted to the production of that special kind of full-meated and perfect tomato which is necessary for blending the soup of finest quality and flavor.

Every tomato is sun-ripened to its sweet maturity right on the vines. Every tomato is washed five times in crystal pure, running water. In giant colanders of solid nickel, with mesh as fine as pin points, the tomatoes are strained to a smooth puree of the tonic juices and the luscious "meat." Golden country butter, fresh and appetizing herbs, dainty seasoning are blended in by the Campbell's chefs and the soup is cooked in solid nickel tureens to just that delicious, appetizing flavor for which it is so famous.

Campbell's Tomato is a perfect illustration of the tonic, beneficial qualities of a good soup. It is a delight to the taste. It instantly awakens the appetite, nourishes with nature's own valuable vegetable food, and promotes the flow of digestive juices. These are the reasons why soup is such an important article of diet.

For your health, for your pleasure eat Campbell's Tomato Soup often. You will never tire of its tempting and refreshing flavor. And when you wish to give it extra-richness and nourishment, serve it as Cream of Tomato Soup—a wonderful dish for the children. To prepare it, heat the contents of can of Campbell's Tomato Soup to the boiling point in a saucepan after adding a pinch of baking soda. Then heat separately an equal quantity of milk or cream. Stir the hot soup into the hot milk or cream but do not boil. Serve immediately.

Campbell's Tomato Soup is a wonderful sauce, too, for meats, fish, sausage and salads. It gives added tastiness to spaghetti, rice, eggs or vegetables. It is delicious mixed with roast beef gravy. Order your supply today and let the whole family benefit from this famous soup!


All the tonic goodness of red ripe luscious tomatoes!
Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
TOMATO SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

12 cents a can

WITH THE MEAL OR AS A MEAL SOUP BELONGS IN THE DAILY DIET!

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

A CHARMING series is *The Ryerson Poetry Chap Books*, issued by the Ryerson Press, of Toronto. Each volume is devoted to the work of a single writer. The series of poems by Mr. Roberts carries the general title "The Lost Shipmate." And the one here quoted bears the following note: "At a place called Fiddler's Green, there do all honest Mariners take their pleasure after death; and there are Admirals with their dear Ladies, and Captains of lost voyages with the sweethearts of their youth, and tarry-handed Sailormen singing in cottage gardens."

FIDDLER'S GREEN

By Theodore Goodridge Roberts

Never again shall we beat out to sea
In rain and mist and sleet like bitter tears,
And watch the harbour beacons fade, a-lee,
And people all the sea-room with our fears.
Our toil is done. No more, no more do we
Square the slow yards and stagger on the sea.

No more for us the white and windless day,
Undimmed, unshadowed, where the weed drifts by,
And leaden fish pass, rolling, at their play,
And changeless suns slide up a changeless sky.
Our watch is done; and never more shall we
Whistle the wind across an empty sea.

Cities we saw—white wall and glinting dome—
And palm-fringed islands dreaming on the blue.
To us more fair the kindly sights of home—
The climbing street, the window shining true.
Our voyage is done: And never more shall we
Reef the harsh topsails on a tossing sea.

Wonders we knew, and beauty in far ports;
Laughter and peril 'round the swinging deep;
The wrath of God; the pomp of painted courts . . .
The rocks sprang black!—*And we awoke from sleep.*
Our task is done, and never more shall we
Square the slow yards and stagger on the sea.

Here are the hearts we love, the lips we know,
The hands of seafarers who came before.
The eyes that wept for me a night ago
Are laughing now that we shall part no more.
All grief is done; and never more shall we
Make sail at dawning for the luring sea.

WE have heard wails from the burdened, ink-ridden author, but none more delightfully whimsical than this in the *Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

TWO IMPRESSIONS

By Frank O'Connor

1.

Great God! To write from day to day,
Knowing one's life depends upon it.
Could I but get one hour alone
To kiss the great Grand-Vizier's daughter—
But I must sing Sultan Mahomed to sleep,
And a song takes a day and a night to scan it,
Oh, I must sing Sultan Mahomed to sleep,
And she has already too many to court her.
And when I leave my singing to sigh
The axe will fall and so will I.

2.

Verse . . . . ? But Lord, I'm sick of verse,
And I wish I were driving alone in a hearse,
With four hired mutes to look crazed as they
    carry me,
And a portly priest with a printed breviary.
And O, I would ask no more grace of the Lord
Than herself to look out as we paced up the road
And she to be perched on a new lover's knee,
And to say with that pensive, sweet, casual air,
"Dead . . . and as he is so shall we be,
And vanity passes and earth is our share!"

A METER not easy to manage effectively, but here there is perfect marriage of sense and form. From *The Placidian* (Washington, D. C.).

THUS

By Vaughn Francis Meisling

In the days
When the rays
Of the sun
Shall be slain,
I shall smile
For awhile
In the face
Of the rain.

Breathing low,
I shall go,
To the sod
Be a lover;
I shall pass
And the grass
That I trod
Be my cover . . .

Though it come
(With the hum
Of the world
Growing still):
Shall I shrink
At the brink
Of the Mystical Will?

At the rim
Of the dim
And empyreal deep,
What the awe
Of the Law
Upon waking
From sleep?—

Yet—(the light
Taking flight
And the sense
Growing vain)—
I shall smile
For awhile
In the face
Of the rain.

HERE is a pleasant ballad of ancestral dominance in *The Lyric West* (Los Angeles). The implication is tragic, tho the author's mood is insouciant:

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

By Alberta Bancroft

The mad one and the bad one,
They live again in me,
The spendthrift and the miser
And the preacher, *pardie*—
A lively, hateful company
As ever you did see.

But there is one of them, alas!
Who never passed my way.
She never came avisiting—
Not even once avisiting—
Much less would she stay.

There is a legend she refused
Two dozen men and more.
No member of the family
Had known the like before.
And two young men blew out their brains
The day she wed to cross the Plains.

The mad one and the bad one
Are pleasant company.
The spendthrift makes life glorious.
I'm grateful as can be
That the miser acts as balance-wheel
And saves my life for me.

And of course I must be reasonable,
And naturally I see
The other would not feel at home
In such a company.

But still, she might have paused just once
As she swept on her way
To gossip for a moment,
Even if she would not stay.—
She would have been more useful
Than the preacher any day.

It is a bitter, bitter thing
To know that I must be
A roadhouse to the stuffy hordes
That make my ancestry,
And cannot choose from out that host
The ones that I have need of most.

SUCH a bit of realism comes appositely from *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

RELEASE

By C. Ribton

Shave his chin, and bind his jaw—
Place the weights on Danny's eyes—
They will not show any more
Joy, or anger, or surprise.

Parson's been to show the way
From this world into the next.
Doctor, too, has had his say—
Dan has done with drug and text.

Rough and bent his still hands lie,
Long an humble way he trod—
Now he's Awe and Majesty
Second only to his God.

SINCE first we came upon Miss Letts's "Towers of Oxford," we have been unable to pass by anything of hers. This is from *The Forum* (New York):

STEPHEN'S GREEN

By Winifred M. Letts

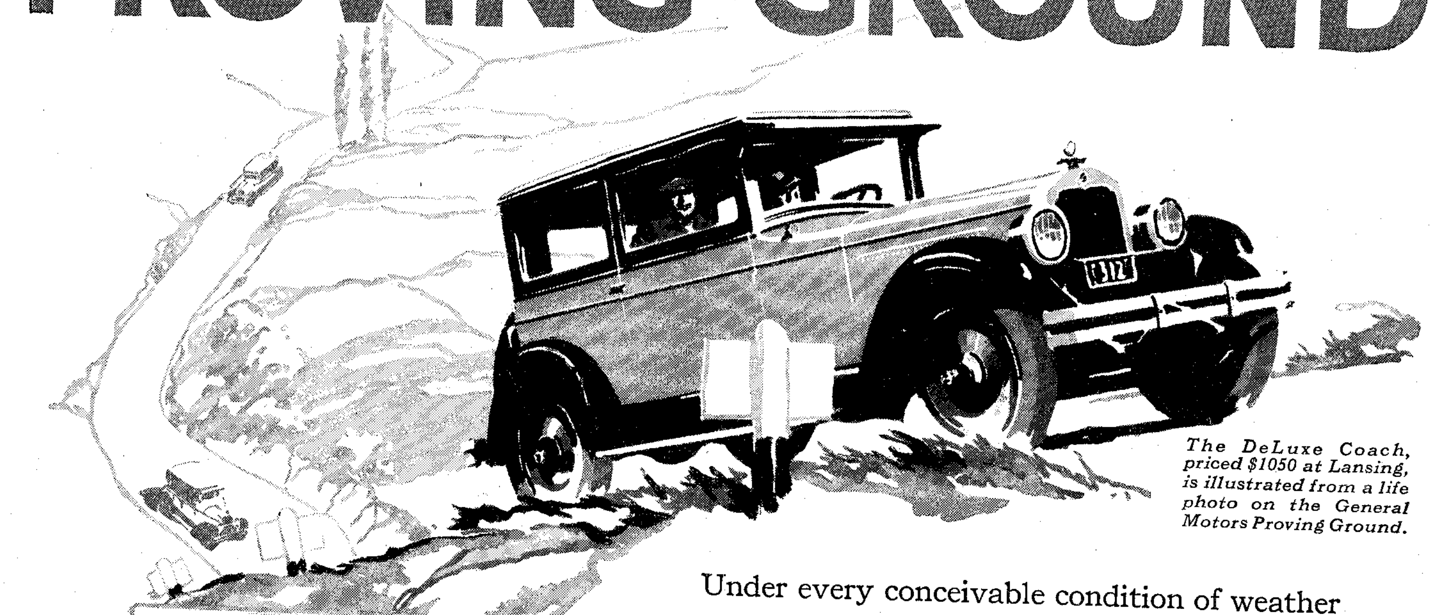
That God once loved a garden
We learn in Holy Writ,
And seeing gardens in the Spring
I well can credit it.
But if God walks in Dublin,
I think that He'd be seen
Pacing up and down the paths
That lead through Stephen's Green:

From tenement and basement,
From evil court and slum,
In broken boots and tattered skirts
You'll see the children come.
For them the unforbidden grass,
The happy water's sheen,
The flowered shrubs, the tulips' pride,
The peace of Stephen's Green.

They scamper and they tumble,
They wander hand in hand;
Watching the clamorous waterfowl
Entranced the children stand.
So poor you are or weary,
So dowdy or so mean,
You'll find a bench and welcome
Each day in Stephen's Green.

And so I should not wonder
Nor hold the tale untrue
That God has often walked there
In robe of skiey blue,
Among the little children
Benignant and unseen,
Blessing the man who gave the poor
The grace of Stephen's Green.

PROVED ON THE PROVING GROUND



The DeLuxe Coach, priced $1050 at Lansing, is illustrated from a life photo on the General Motors Proving Ground.

FEATURES	O.K.
Crankcase Ventilation	✓
Dual Air Cleaning	✓
Oil Filter	✓
Harmonic Balancer	✓
Two-Way Cooling	✓
Larger L-Head Engine	✓
Twin-Beam Headlights controlled from Steering Wheel, Full Automatic Spark, Thermostatic Charging Control, High Velocity Hot-Section Manifold, Three-way Pressure Lubrication, Tapered Dome-Shaped Combustion Chambers, and Chromium Plating	✓

THE STANDARD
COACH
Body by Fisher
$950
F. O. B. LANSING

Under every conceivable condition of weather and temperature, speed and road, through the gruelling ordeal of constant grind, hour after hour, day-in and day-out; over the steep hills, the straightaway, the paved, macadam and rough dirt roads that cover the 1,125 acres of General Motors Proving Ground . . . the new Oldsmobile Six has proved its worth!

Every condition of owner use has been anticipated and duplicated; the trials of miles and months met and surmounted . . . in advance.

Every added feature of the Oldsmobile Six . . . every improvement . . . every new detail, stands *proved* on General Motors proving ground—

Proved to provide still greater power, still longer life, still smoother performance—proved conclusively to constitute "the car you can recommend to your best friend"—

Proved more emphatically than ever to *ask no favors, fear no road!*

OLDSMOBILE SIX

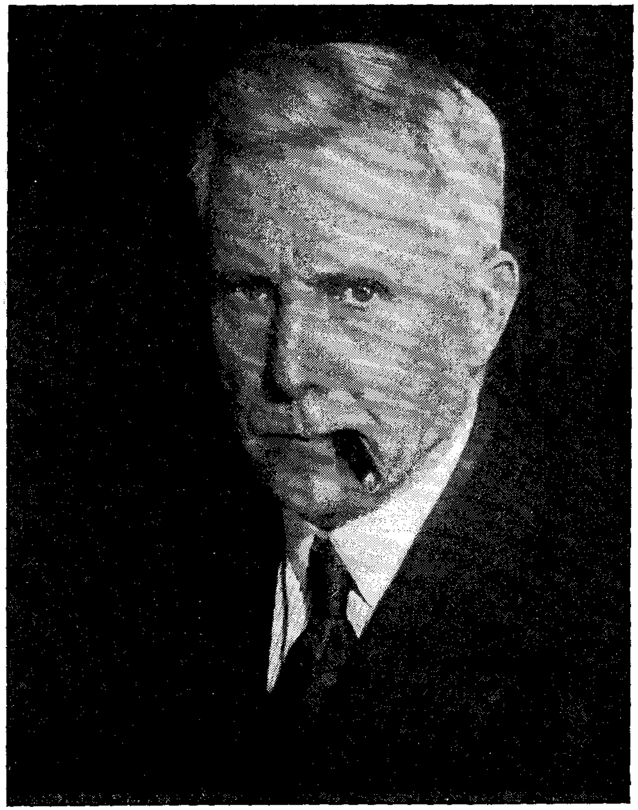
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

WHICH IS THE REAL "JIM" REED?

"NEVER IS HE SO FURIOUS that he does not keep a cold spot in the back of his neck," writes an analytical Washington correspondent of Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri; and we are offered the spectacle of two contrasting personalities, each answering to the name of "Jim" Reed. Which is the real man? It is difficult to say, confesses this writer—Mr. Charles Michelson—"whether Reed is basically a tempestuous, domineering, violent-minded, intolerant, implacable man, who is able to put on a mask of amiability, kindliness, and sympathy when it suits his purpose, social or political; or whether the real Reed is the gentle, courteous, reasonable citizen of his ordinary contacts, whose detonations and fulminations are strictly professional. He functions," Mr. Michelson concludes, "as convincingly in one manifestation as in the other." And the impressions of this trained observer derive additional interest from the Senator's latest gesture, consisting of an announcement that nothing will induce him to be a candidate two years hence for the succession of his seat in the United States Senate. That gesture is rightly or wrongly associated, in political gossip, with Mr. Reed's Presidential boom in Missouri; but he declines to discuss the chances of his being chosen as the Democratic standard-bearer in 1928, and dismisses his local boom with the disclaimer:

"I did not start it."



Photograph copyright by Henry Miller News Picture Service, Inc.

THE SENATOR "CHAWS" HIS CIGAR

"An Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German might 'chew' the end of a cigar," writes an admiring chronicler, "but it takes a Mississippi Valley American to munch one *à la* Jim Reed.

As to the personal impression he might be expected to make in that capacity, we may derive some conception from Mr. Michelson's article in the New York *World*. It is worth while to watch Reed in action, he says, and describes the silver-tongued Missourian as "bulldog built, with a stubborn jaw and a naturally florid face that fairly flames under his thick, white hair as he pours out torrents of words." The writer credits him with the gift of a well-modulated, bell-like voice, but adds that "when he rages he throws a rasp into it, and the sneer that accompanies his bitter sarcasms is a devilish, face-distorting expression." What Mr. Michelson calls his paroxysms "are those of a man utterly out of control," and yet "the madness is all part of his professional equipment," for "all the while his snapping eyes are glancing about observing the effect." In further proof of which "he can, and does, turn to logical argument instantly when that is required to make a point or parry a thrust."

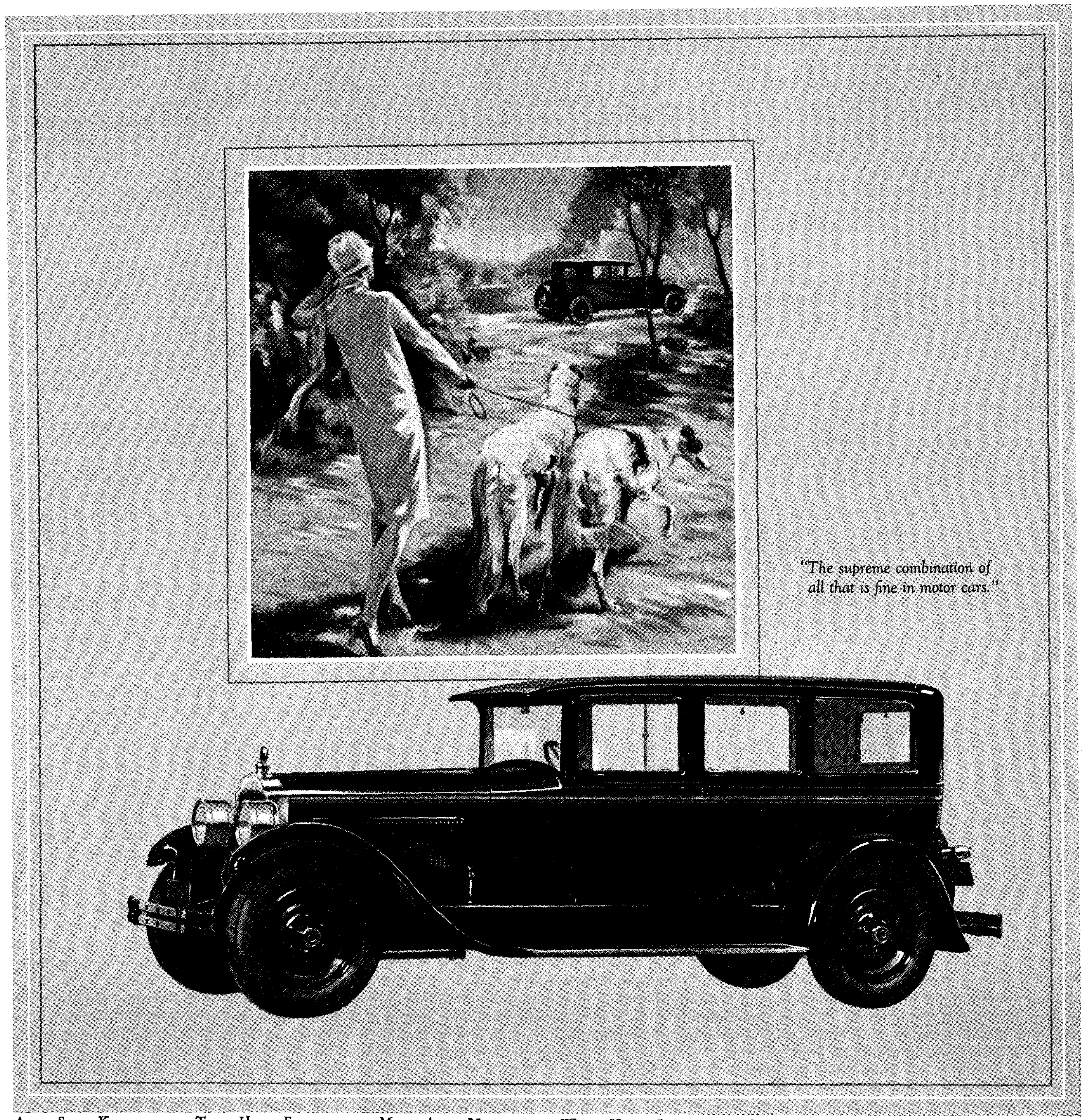
Remarking that "there is always one Senator who stands out among the ninety-six," Mr. Michelson briefly cites a few of Reed's predecessors in the limelight—Lodge, Walsh, Borah—and remarks:

> Reed is not the strategist that Lodge was; the Massachusetts statesman won his victories by scheming, and never balked at reversing his position when there was a political advantage in sight. He was for a League of Nations before Woodrow Wilson ever ventured into international affairs, for example, and had Wilson taken him to Versailles, as he once decided to do, Lodge would have been on that side to the end. Reed fought the chief of his party on the biggest issue of the day when it seemed as if that path could not fail to lead to political extinction.
>
> He has none of Walsh's systematic thoroughness, with its accompaniment of cold logic and infinite patience in research that enabled him to drag out into the open perhaps the most securely disguised and elaborately protected conspiracy of recent years, and that makes one of his speeches seem as unanswerable as the multiplication table.
>
> Reed jumps at things, and he roars where Walsh drops his voice. When Reed was fighting the Arms Conference treaties he devoted one impassioned speech to tearing to pieces the four-Power pact, and the recurring theme of his arraignment was that the covenant made no provision for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, aimed, according to the irreconcilables, solely at America. He kept this up to the puzzlement of the Senate, until Lenroot called his attention to one of the first articles of the Treaty, which set forth specifically that the Anglo-Japanese was "hereby abrogated."
>
> Evidently he had not read the document he was damning, and had to have his speech revised for the record to avoid the embalming of the evidence of his casualness. But he is not often caught that way. He has an energy and a capacity for absorbing facts ordinarily that completely cover his impatience of study.
>
> He is not the consistent orator that Borah is, but when he sets himself to the task he is capable of more pure eloquence than any man in the Senate, including the Idaho word wizard. Borah's speech on the right of the Senate to refuse the President the privilege of appointing an unfit man to his Cabinet will live in history as one of the great apologies for representative government, but Reed's eulogy of La Follette will live as long for the sheer music of its words.
>
> Reed has one advantage over Borah—he is not so easily discouraged. The history of recent Senate sessions is strewn with the wrecks of Borah projects; he tires of most of the things he undertakes if they begin to look hopeless.
>
> Reed, on the contrary, develops more fury in proportion as the opposition intensifies. He is at his best in defeat and, Lord knows, he has plenty of opportunity in this direction, for, while he has been on the winning side occasionally, he has never been the victor in any legislative fight he captained.

As to the defeats that "Jim" Reed has encountered, we are told:

> He lost on the World Court issue, on the tax battle, and on the ratification of the Italian debt, and he has no hope of success in his anti-Prohibition crusade, if the measure of that success is the early modification of the Volstead Law. However, when the Senate voted to join the International Tribunal he announced

(*Continued on page 41*)



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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Grace ◆ It is not surprising that Packard cars have eleven times won international beauty contests abroad. For their slim, graceful, flowing lines are so universally admired and frankly imitated that they have set an enduring style in motor car design.

But the fleet grace of Packard lines is truly appropriate only to the car which created them. For grace is more than a thing of external appearance. Grace is beauty in motion.

The grace of the Packard is symbolic of the car's supreme performance—its smooth, rapid acceleration—the ease with which it reaches and maintains unsurpassed speeds—the comfort of its luxuriously roomy interior.

The improved Packards, while retaining the traditional Packard lines, have an added refinement of beauty and a new range of performance which only those who drive them can fully appreciate.

PACKARD

HOLLYWOOD

Down by the sea in Florida—where the gentle breezes from the friendly gulf stream temper winter months to the warmth of balmy June—*down here in Hollywood* is a superb hotel that promises to be the center of social and recreational life in southern Florida during the coming season.

The Hollywood Hotel is ideally situated—directly on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean—seven stories, fire proof, with 500 rooms, all outside, and most of them overlooking the sea—a hotel that combines the luxuries of a palace with the simple comforts and unassuming hospitality of a home.

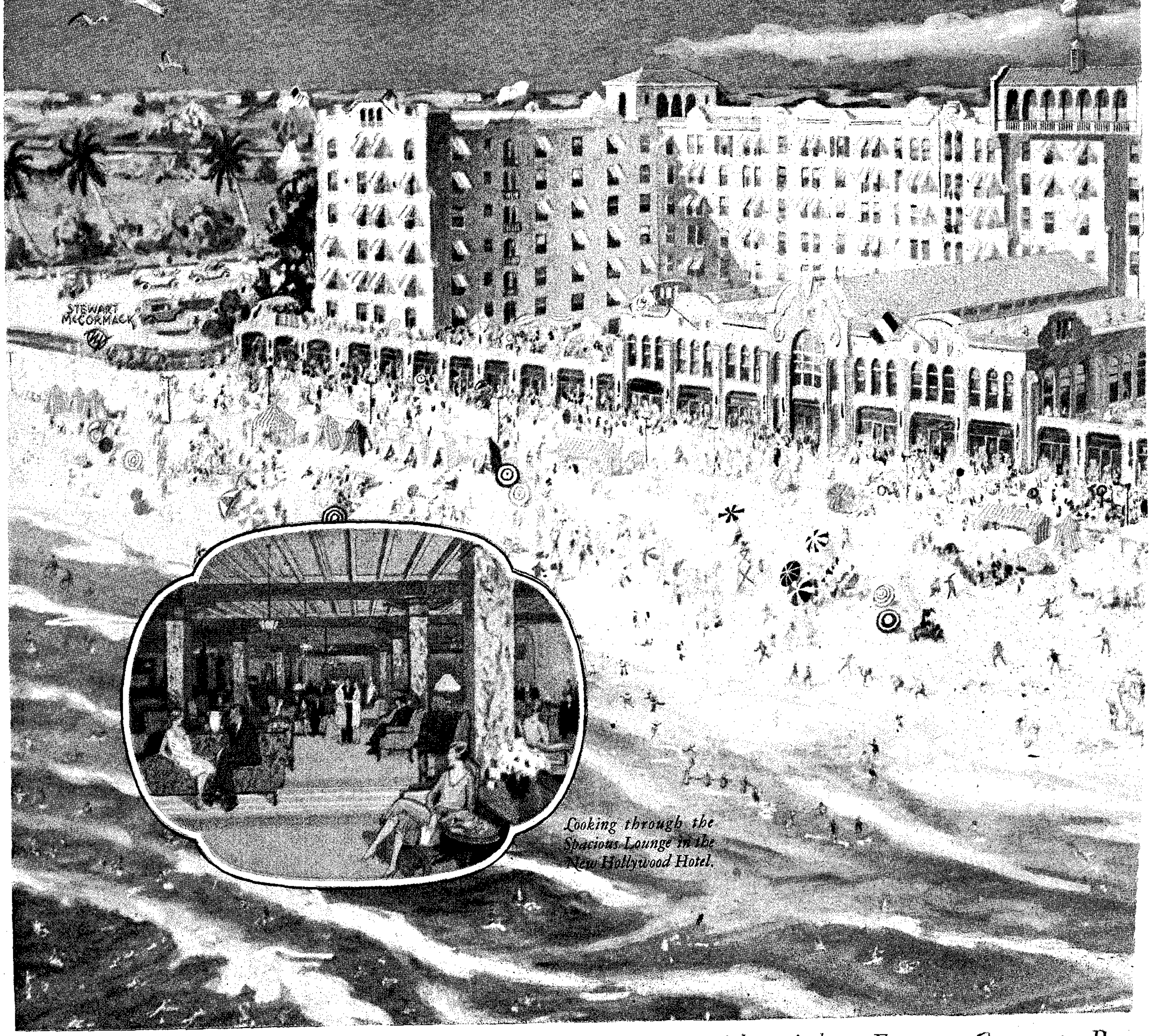
Distinctive is the spacious Lounge with its endless capacity for comfort and its windows opening toward the alluring beach, while The Deck is a unique garden on the upper veranda, enticing for afternoon tea or evening party.

This unusual hotel is a part of Hollywood By-the-Sea, a thriving, growing, year 'round city of shops and homes, churches and schools, where people are *making* a living and *living* while they make it.

Here you may swim in the rolling ocean or in the big, salt water pool of the Bathing Casino, *every day*—or find recreation and sport in fishing, boating, motoring, golfing and dancing. There are daily concerts on the grande pipe organ at the Hollywood Hotel and by Arnold Johnson's famous orchestra at the hotels and at the Country Club.

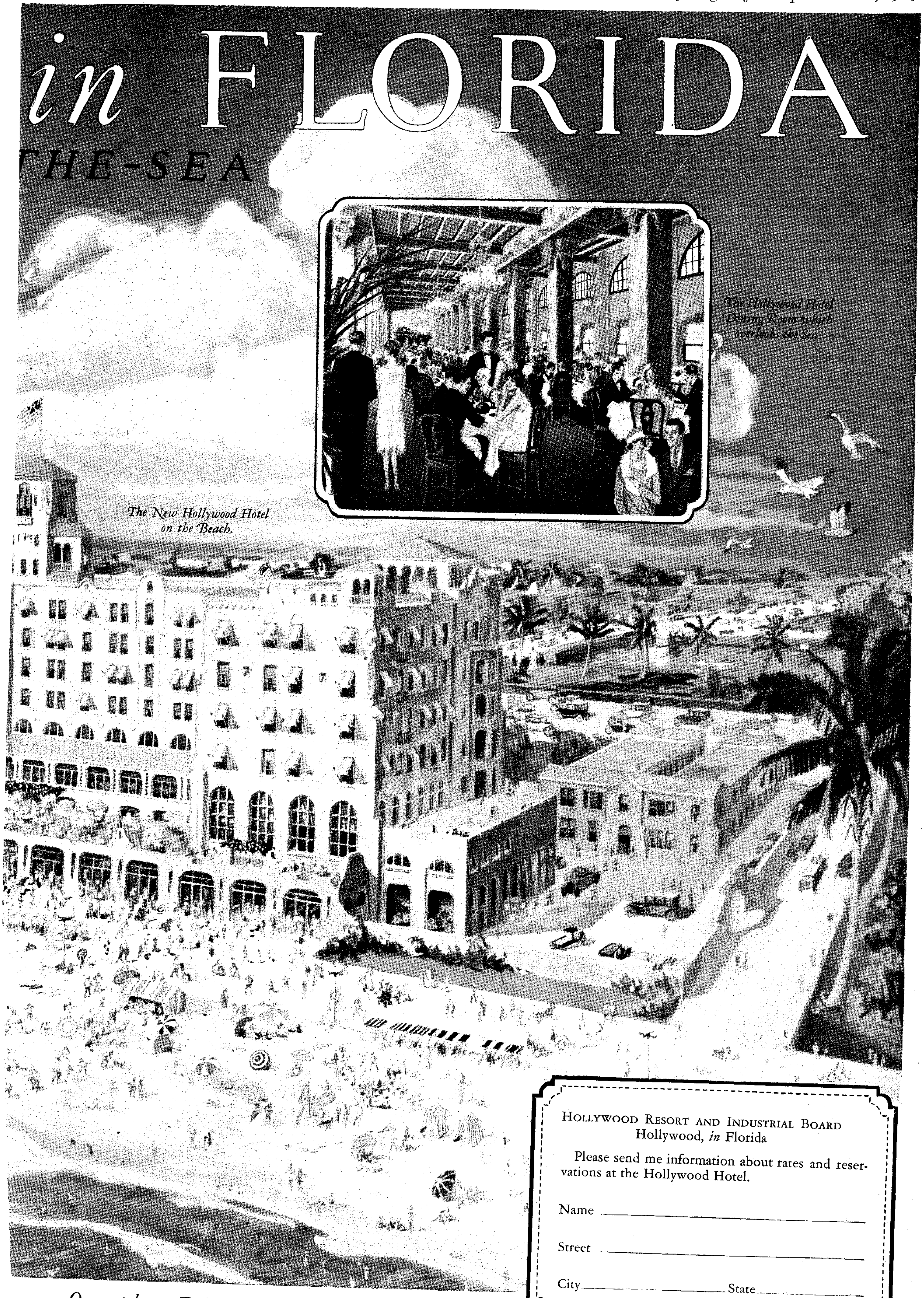
Opened last February, the Hollywood Hotel has been operated continuously, for it is an all-year hotel with the obvious advantages of expert management permanently employed. The Hollywood has set a new standard of hotel rates in Florida for luxurious service and accommodations. Reservations for the fall and winter season are now being made in the order received.

HOLLYWOOD RESORT AND INDUSTRIAL BOARD · J. W. YOUNG, *President* · Hollywood *in* Florida



Looking through the Spacious Lounge in the New Hollywood Hotel.

On the Ocean · · On the Florida East Coast Ra


in FLORIDA
THE-SEA
On the Dixie Highway

The Hollywood Hotel Dining Room which overlooks the Sea

The New Hollywood Hotel on the Beach.

HOLLYWOOD RESORT AND INDUSTRIAL BOARD
Hollywood, *in* Florida

Please send me information about rates and reservations at the Hollywood Hotel.

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City____________ State____________

Quality Beyond Comparison *Results from* Chrysler Standardized Quality

By J. E. Fields

> In the past three years the organization of which Mr. Walter P. Chrysler is the head has pioneered more improvements in the automobile than had been brought forth in the preceding decade.
>
> This has resulted in quality beyond comparison and now Mr. Chrysler emphasizes this quality in all price classes by his plan of Standardized Quality.
>
> J. E. Fields

There is scarcely a motor car of importance today that does not reflect in either design or practice the influence of Walter P. Chrysler and his engineers.

This is because in the past three years the organization of which Mr. Chrysler is the head has pioneered more improvements in the automobile than had been brought forth in the preceding decade.

The result has been quality beyond comparison and now Mr. Chrysler further emphasizes this quality—makes it more than ever outstanding in all price classes—by his plan of Standardized Quality.

Mr. Chrysler is the first and only large scale manufacturer building four cars under one name and one management in one group of unified plants on a Standardized Quality basis.

This standardization of quality is the result of an extraordinarily complete co-ordination of engineering and manufacturing facilities and resources.

It governs every minutest operation from the first rough sketch of the engineers, through the working blue prints; it governs the selection of the raw materials; it compels manufacture of even the smallest part as well as the vital units to the most precise standards; it molds even the manufacture of accessories.

The result is that each and every model of the four Chrysler types is standardized as to quality.

And the quality of the lowest-priced Chrysler is as unquestionable as that of the highest-priced Chrysler.

There is a difference, of course, in the price of Chrysler models, from the new Chrysler "50", finest of fours, through the line of the lighter, lower-priced Chrysler "60", the superb Chrysler "70" and the Chrysler Imperial "80", as fine as money can build.

But all are absolutely the same in rigid adherence to the law of finer quality.

Thus certainty of Chrysler unsurpassed performance is built into each and every Chrysler model by the Chrysler principle of Standardized Quality. It brings Chrysler superiority in speed, power, beauty, comfort, roadability and long life within the reach of practically every purse. It enables every motorist to buy in any of the four general price classifications, with complete assurance of receiving all the brilliancy and dependability of service for which Chrysler has established a reputation throughout the world.

CHRYSLER

"50 - 60 - 70 - 80"

CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR

(*Continued from page 36*)

that the battle had only begun and, joining hands with Borah, he went into Illinois and made anti-Court speeches with the declared intention of campaigning against the Senators who had voted us into the Court. It was a good place to begin, for the stage was set for McKinley's undoing, and the anti-McKinley factions of the confused local situation took his issue for lack of anything else. Reed was able to claim that McKinley's scalp hung at his belt—the first, he boasted, of a long line that would not end until a Senate was seated that would withdraw this country from the World Court.

The success of Watson and Robinson in winning the Indiana Senatorial nomination, both having voted against the Court, and that of Brookhart in Iowa, who was on the same side, poured more water on Reed's wheel, tho neither in Indiana nor Iowa was anybody thinking of the World Court. Watson and his colleague won because they had the finest political machine that could be built, just as Vare won in Pennsylvania, and Brookhart's victory was by reason of the State's feeling that the Administration had robbed him of his seat when he was elected in 1924, and the unpopularity of President Coolidge among the farmers, disappointed at being denied their Haugen Bill.

Nevertheless, Reed's opportunism has scared the Administration, and the Senators like Weller of Maryland, Harreld of Oklahoma, and Lenroot of Wisconsin are in a panic lest Reed make an anti-Court foray into their States. All three of them will probably be licked in the election whether Reed campaigns against them or not, but if he does they will blame their defeat on his participation, and thus add to the terror that his name provokes—and nothing could gratify him more than that.

This sounds like the description of a bully. Well, Reed has often been called that, but he has the stuff to make good his ruthlessness. He has fire, courage, and independence, probably the quickest mind in the Senate, and he doesn't count the odds against him when he goes into battle.

He was licked when he tilted the Mellon Tax Bill, but he got satisfaction by administering the fiercest tongue-lashing they ever experienced to those of his party who coalesced with the Republicans to enact that measure.

That burning arraignment of his party colleagues attracted more attention than any speech made in the Senate during the present session. His theme was taken up by the Democratic press, and from all over the country the echoes came back to Congress.

Not always, we are reminded, did the fiery Missourian have the ability to crowd the galleries with an announcement that he was going to talk. On the contrary:

Fifteen years ago, when he was young in the Senate, he made some pretty sloppy speeches, and attached to himself the derisive title of the "Woody Dell Orator of the Kaw," by reason of his tributes to Missouri landscapes. He hasn't forgotten that branch of his art.

Back in the Wilson period I trooped with him in some of the remote southern counties of Missouri, and heard him do some stumping that Tom Heflin of Alabama could not have rivaled. The Maternity Bill was a large element in his appeal. The hill and river folk flocked into the court-house yards to hear him; he knew them all.

"Mrs. Jones," he would exclaim, directing his talk to that particular matron, "this is a difficult subject to discuss to a mixed audience of men and women, but we are old friends and I know you will excuse it. Now, Mrs. Jones, I ask you, as the mother of a family of decent, manly and womanly boys and girls, what do you think of a law that would compel every expectant mother to submit to examination; yes, perhaps, examination by a Japanese?"

Some Nipponese eugenic scientist was being much quoted those days. Of course, there was nothing in the Maternity Bill subjecting expectant mothers to inspection, but the speech always went great.

Another feature of his addresses was the conspiracy of the metropolitan newspapers and the blighting forces of Wall Street against him. Once his eye lighted on me busy with my notes.

"There! There!" he thundered, directing an accusing finger. "Sent all the way from Washington to spy on me!"

It was pretty tawdry oratory, but Reed knew his audiences, and when the primary election was over there was very little left of Breckinridge Long who, with the backing of Woodrow Wilson, sought to take the nomination from him.

Reed had been one of the "twelve wilful men" who opposed the President's war policy—before the actual event—and the Wilson thunderbolts had been loosed on him and the others. Incidentally, Reed is the only one of the Democrats denounced by the President who survived politically. Everybody thought he was gone; his State even refused to allow him to go as a delegate to the San Francisco Convention of 1920. That primary marked his comeback. Now nobody in Missouri would think of contesting an election with Jim Reed. Even Williams, his Republican colleague, bases his hopes of returning to the Senate at the coming election on his having followed Reed in his anti-Court crusade.

One of Reed's ill-tempered outbursts returned to plague him in that campaign. His lieutenants were afraid of the women's vote, Reed having opposed Suffrage. On one occasion he got into a wrangle with J. Ham Lewis in the Senate. Lewis went in for mauve neckties and rose-leaf waistcoats, and Reed, in the course of attack, said something like: "When I see the ribbons and smell the perfume, I don't know whether to kiss him or kick him."

The women fighting Reed in Missouri deliberately paraphrased this into: "When I see their ribbons and smell the perfume, I don't know whether to kiss them or kick them." In vain did Reed call their attention to the Congressional Record as evidence that his remark was directed to a man and not to the Suffragettes. They refused to correct the misquotation. It looked dangerous, but the Mesdames Jones of the back counties outvoted the city ladies.

Three things Reed hates above all other things, says Mr. Michelson, and they are the World Court, the Anti-Saloon League, and Herbert Hoover. As to which:

The actual genesis of the Reed-Hoover feud is lost in antiquity. It is said that it began nearly half a century ago when they were young men in Iowa. Their paths did not cross again until Reed was a Senator and Hoover was the food dictator of the war period, and was charged by Reed with gambling grain to the farmers' detriment. Oddly enough, just a few days ago Senator Norbeck offered a resolution to return to the farmers the $71,000,000 that the Food Administration turned in at the end of the war—the proceeds of its successful effort to prevent grain from skyrocketing during the nation's travail.

Prohibition is one thing on which Borah and Reed are poles apart, and those who like a fight are hoping that some day the two Senate giants will cross swords over it. Prohibition gave both their biggest opportunity recently.

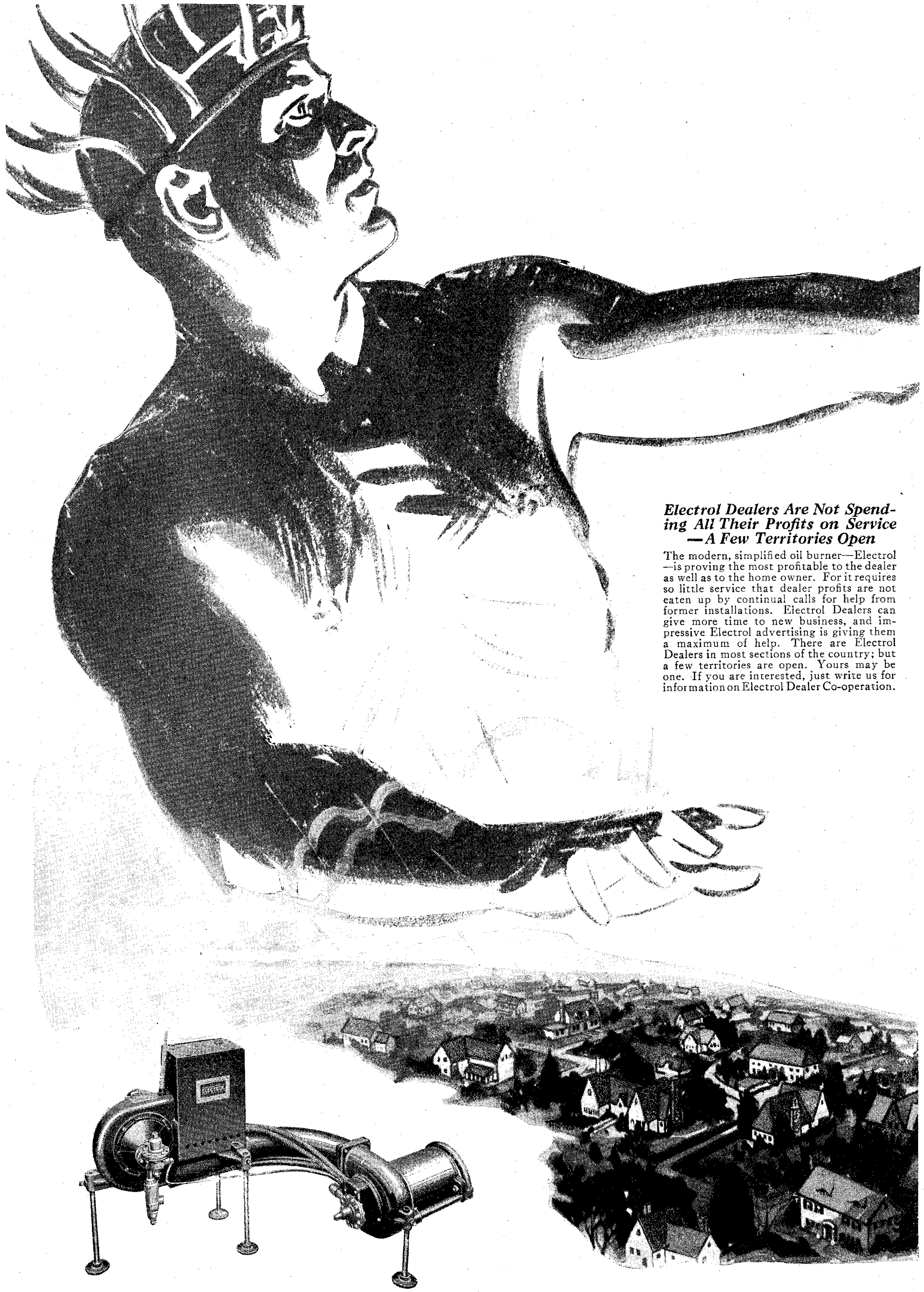
Borah leaped into championship of the dry cause when the drive against the Volstead Law was at its height and the Anti-Saloon League was groggy from the hammering the cause was getting at the hands of prelates, economists and uplifters, many of whom had been prominent in the procuring of the Eighteenth Amendment, but who had become convinced that the Prohibition laws were impossible of enforcement and were creating worse evils than those they sought to cure. Borah's advent was taken to mean—by the politicians—that he saw a possible political revolution in the Middle West and hoped to ride into a Presidential nomination on the camel.

It is possible that something of the same thought on the opposite side occurred to Reed. Strange dreams come to politicians when the whole country is talking about them.

However, Reed really needed nothing beyond the incentive to fight for one of the three primary articles of his creed. There was a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee appointed to consider the various bills for the modification of the Volstead Law that had been introduced. He was the only wet on the Judiciary Committee; hence he was the only wet on the investigating body, but he promptly took the whole thing over, and altho there was no possibility that a committee, four to one dry, would do anything in the direction of liberalizing the law, Reed dominated it sufficiently to get before the country such significant facts as that 60,000,000 gallons of alcohol annually was escaping from the Government; that not 5 per cent. of the smugglers' wares was being caught on the border; that there were probably 1,700,000 illicit stills in operation; that whole communities were becoming besotted with home brewing and home distilling, and that a thousand Prohibition agents had been dismissed for grafting.

Finally he got from District Attorney Buckner of New York, the most successful prosecutor of Prohibition violators in the country, figures indicating that it would cost a billion dollars a year adequately to enforce Prohibition and, as a culmination, he forced Lincoln C. Andrews, chief of the Enforcement Bureau, to admit that a system that permitted the sale of beer under government inspection and restriction would be less demoralizing than the condition Reed laid before him.

But there was one great disappointment for Reed in that investigation. Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, was to be Prohibition's chief witness, and Reed lusted to cross-examine him, but Wheeler, who is as smart as Reed, balked this ultimately by appearing as attorney for the drys, being thereby enabled to make his statement as a closing argument, unvexed by questions.



Electrol Dealers Are Not Spending All Their Profits on Service —A Few Territories Open

The modern, simplified oil burner—Electrol—is proving the most profitable to the dealer as well as to the home owner. For it requires so little service that dealer profits are not eaten up by continual calls for help from former installations. Electrol Dealers can give more time to new business, and impressive Electrol advertising is giving them a maximum of help. There are Electrol Dealers in most sections of the country; but a few territories are open. Yours may be one. If you are interested, just write us for information on Electrol Dealer Co-operation.

ELECTROL

(Scott-Newcomb System)
ELECTROL
Quiet, All-Electric Oil Burner

The Master Furnace Man fully developed for your protection

ELECTROL, the Quiet, All-Electric Oil Burner, was the second domestic oil burner to appear, but even that early, it employed the two fundamental principles of scientific oil burning—Mechanical Fuel Atomization and Automatic Electric Ignition. It developed continually under the inventive guidance of the foremost pioneers in oil combustion. No antiquated methods are used—no unreliable or expensive hand or gas pilot light ignitions. It is quiet, reliable, simplicity itself. For Electrol is the modernized oil burner. It is all electric, all modern, all automatic.

Not Just a Machine But a Master Furnace Man

A mechanical device is Electrol, but one so highly developed that it has the very brains of a scientist—carefully measuring the temperature of your home, every minute of the day and night. Now turning on more heat, now shutting it off, battling the cold of winter, ministering to your comfort and health with scientific exactness. Ever watchful, ever reliable—truly a modern god of heat! Not merely a substitute for coal and its dirt, but a fully developed Master Furnace Man is Electrol.

A Living Hand at Your Boiler Door

The Master Control, like a living hand at your boiler door, is built in as an integral part of Electrol. Being close to the fire, it acts almost immediately. And there it exercises a guiding influence, ever watchful of the operation of the burner and ready to shut off the power automatically at the slightest need for readjustment.

Greatest Advance in Oil Heating

The Master Control is the greatest advance in the history of heating by oil. Unless the burner you get has the Master Control, you do not get positively controlled heat. And through it, also, it has been possible to perfect the following modern features of Electrol:

Quiet Operation

The fire is unconfined and does not roar.

Reliable Performance

Electricity, instead of easily disturbed weights and balances, assures reliability.

Longer Life

There are no parts to be burned out by the intense heat of Electrol.

Burning Cheaper Fuels

More space in the combustion chamber allows the burning of heavier and cheaper oil.

These are attained because a reliable electric control, as a part of the burner, makes it possible to remove the parts from inside the furnace door that were formerly required by the old-fashioned, purely mechanical control devices.

For Any Type of Heater

No matter what type of heating plant you have—if it is adequate now, you may rely on Electrol to give you comfortable, even heat every minute of the day and night—without attention.

Just Like Paying a Small Salary

By getting Electrol on the modern, easy-payment plan, you can pay for it as you would pay the salary of a furnace man. So don't go through another winter with all the discomforts of an antique heating plant. Just call the Electrol Dealer near you and let him tell you what Electrol can do for you. Or, if you prefer, just send the coupon direct to us.

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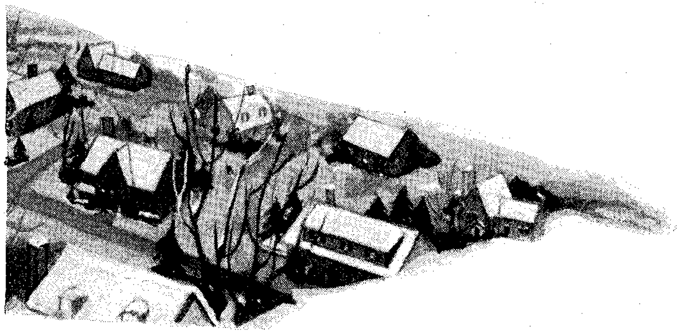

Electrol Incorporated of Missouri, Dept. L-9,
St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A.

Please have an Electrol Expert call to advise me on my heating problem. I understand that, without obligation, he will make an expert inspection of my heating plant and advise me candidly about the use of oil heat for my home.

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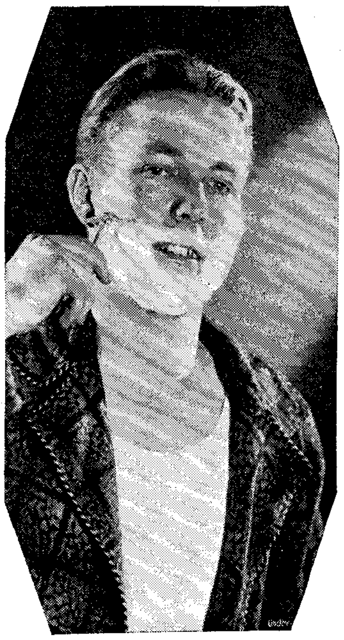
QUIET-ALL ELECTRIC OIL BURNER



This saturated LATHER

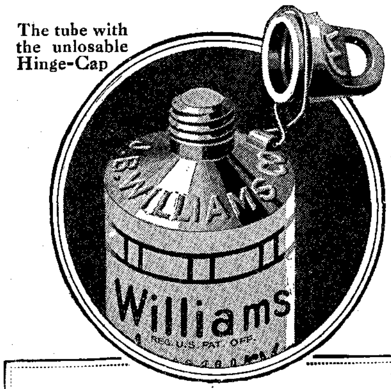
—speeds razor
—soothes skin

WILLIAMS Shaving Cream makes shaving fast, smooth, comfortable. First, Williams lifts the water-resisting oil film from the beard. Then Williams lather—saturated with moisture—soaks the beard soft—so soft your razor just glides through.

Williams lubricates and conditions the skin. Leaves your face feeling as fine and toned up as after an expert barber's massage.

We want you to try Williams for a week on us. Send the coupon—or a postcard—for a trial tube FREE. The economical Double Size tube costs 50c. It holds twice as much as the regular large size tube at 35c.

Aqua Velva is our newest triumph—a scientific after-shaving preparation. We will send a generous test bottle FREE. Write Dept. 29-B



The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 29-B, Glastonbury, Conn. (Canadian address, 1114 St. Patrick Street, Montreal)

Please send me free trial tube of Williams Shaving Cream.

Lit. Dig. Sept. 25

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Reed brooded over this and waited; he is as good at waiting as at hating, and the opportunity came with the notoriety of the slush-fund orgy at the Pennsylvania primaries.

Meanwhile he had run away with the Judiciary Committee hearing. There were four eminent drys on that tribunal, but it was all Reed, as anything in which he is seriously interested is likely to be. He accomplished this monopoly by bristling whenever one of the others attempted to dam the flood of anti-Prohibition propaganda.

Mr. Michelson cites the squelching of Harreld of Oklahoma, who was acting as chairman at the time, as an index of the Reed method:

He merely transferred his cross-examination from a witness to his fellow investigator and badgered him into admitting practically that in his opinion a man suspected of violating the Volstead Law had no rights; that his crime ought to be made a felony. Whereupon Reed told Harreld, who is himself an ex-prosecuting attorney, that he ought to go and learn something about the law.

When the Vare-Pepper-Pinchot dollar-matching contest had brought Newberry back to the newspaper headlines, Reed barked out a demand for a special committee to investigate the Senatorial primaries and elections of 1926.

The result showed that the advantages of an overbearing manner and a bellicose voice are not limited to gratification of the possessor's sense of prowess. The Republicans were groggy already from McKinley's defeat in the Illinois primaries and the shadowing cloud of similar blows to come, and when Reed bayed at them they huddled like sheep in a storm. They knew, of course, what it meant in the way of campaign ammunition for the Democrats, but they also knew that if the Democrats were permitted to go into the campaign declaring that the Republicans did not dare permit the facts to be disclosed of the Senate buying in Pennsylvania, it would be as bad or worse, and he herded 75 per cent. of them into voting for the investigation and providing that the committee should consist of two regular Republicans, two Democrats and one Progressive—La Follette is the only Senator who fits the latter designation—which insured that Reed would not be annoyed by a hostile majority.

He plunged into the Pennsylvania mess with a zest that revealed that at heart Reed is still the prosecuting attorney, and made clear that sentence in his official biography dealing with his term in that capacity in Jackson County: "Tried 287 cases and secured convictions in 285 of them." He dragged out the facts of $3,000,000 spent in the primary, smearing the meretricious commerce of Pinchot, the dry; Vare the wet, and Pepper, the nondescript, impartially on the record through his cross-questioning of smart bosses, dilettante dabblers in politics, ward heelers, purchasers of privileges, reformers, plum-tree shakers, blustering millionaires, and furtive gutter-buzzards.

Then, leaving the country gasping at the enormity of the provocation for the inquest, he swung around to the Anti-Saloon League.

The question is frequently asked by what process the million a year spent by the Anti-Saloon League in New York and the proportionate sums in Ohio and Indiana—and $35,000,000 which Wayne B. Wheeler testified it cost to nail the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution—could have been made pertinent to an inquiry into the election venality of 1926. The answer is simply—Reed. Nobody else could have gotten away with it, broad as he had made the resolution of authorization. The same psychology that stilled any opposition to the main proposition when Reed's nostrils began to dilate hushed any thought of suggesting limits.

Obviously contributions of money and effort to the cause of Pinchot or Pepper as against Vare were legitimate subjects of inquiry, and the use of the W. C. T. U.'s $130,000 in the payment of official salaries, and the detection and prosecution of violators of the Volstead Law might by a little straining be counted as part of the Pinchot campaign, and these crevices in the wall of secrecy that surrounded the political activities of the Prohibition General Staff enabled Reed to breach the dam and let out the whole story, running back for twenty years.

Occasionally Wayne B. Wheeler bleated a protest; he might as well have raised a sunshade against a bombardment of heavy artillery. Reed simply stuck out his jaw a little farther, tilted his cigar at a more threatening angle, and Wheeler came through.

It was a wonderful exhibition of dominance, but perhaps no more skilful than his handling of the earnest women of the W. C. T. U. With them Reed was the courteous, deferential, considerate, understanding public official, regretful at having to trouble them, but he was as successful with these as with the hard-boiled distributers and receivers of political spoil at whom he had scowled. The ladies proudly told the story of their interference in government, utterly oblivious of anything out of the way, altho, had the Society Opposed to Prohibition done half the things they were so happy over, the officers of that organization would probably have had to explain to a grand jury.

Here we are given a glimpse or two of the softer and more intimate side of the Missouri Senator's nature:

Tho the Senate is full of men who bear the scars of his biting sarcasms, and tho he, more than once, has lashed his Democratic brethren in a way that seemed to doom him to political ostracism, it is doubtful if any man in the Senate has more friends. He is a gregarious soul, and his idea of a good time is to sit amid a group of people he knows well and talk. As few men have the wealth of information he has somehow acquired, and fewer the ability to convey his teeming thoughts as well, it follows that in any gathering of which he is a member the conversation is likely to become a monolog. He doesn't golf, plays poker rather well, and is suspected of being a secret reader, for tho he doesn't talk about books, his speeches, which are almost invariably impromptu, are diversified with bookish allusions.

He used to be fond of giving dinners—stag dinners—but a year or more ago, at the close of one of these occasions, he declared that a dry dinner was not a festivity but a penance, and that he would never give another.

Publicity is the breath of life in the nostrils of the politician—any politician—and

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Where Attacks Start

M. LEONE BRACKER 1926

LAUGHING, heedless heads —what dangers they may hide. Diseases which for centuries have baffled medical science are now known to be caused by unsuspected head infections.

NO one will gainsay the desirability of topping off the body with a head. From the esthetic point of view it makes a symmetrical and sometimes attractive finish to the body. But heads must be considered from another angle. The head is like the main office of a great business corporation. Orders originate there which are sent throughout the body. Located within close range of each other are the organs of sight, hearing, smell and taste.

When things begin to go wrong with the head, disturbances may be expected in remote parts of the body. An apparently slight head infection may cause grave physical damage—even death.

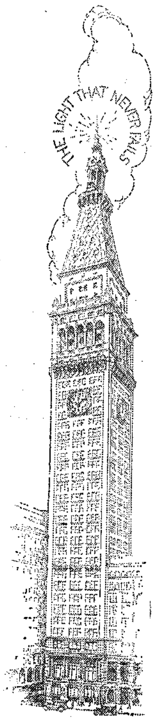
Myriads of germs live in infected noses and tonsils and adenoids, and at the roots of diseased teeth. These germs often pack up their families and travel to adjoining sinuses—the cavities in the bones of the face and forehead. Some journey to the ears and set up housekeeping.

Eventually these germs get into the blood and embark on a cruise of the body. Some get off in the joints, others in the heart, and still others select the kidneys. Heart disease, arthritis, deafness, failing eyesight, neuritis, anemia, rheumatism and even appendicitis may be traced to head infections.

Nasal catarrh spells trouble, the source of which should be located at once. Yet few persons realize the danger and neglect catarrh because they believe it to be the inevitable result of the climate in which they live. Some kinds of catarrh are affected by climate, others are not. But the point to remember is that catarrh is not a disease. It is a symptom of disease which is often curable when properly treated.

Colds are frequently the beginning of serious nose, throat and ear troubles. The sequel to neglected snuffles of childhood is often the hearing-horn of old age. Do not ignore what seems to be "merely a cold".

Now — before cold weather sets in — have your nose, throat and teeth thoroughly examined for any possible diseased condition. Do not go through life suffering from handicaps that reduce your chance of happiness — that may shorten your life.


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

A famous authority states that thousands of deaths annually, among those of working age, are caused by organic conditions largely due to what the doctors call focal infections. In plain words, this means the diseased spots where germs lodge and multiply and start spreading their campaigns of trouble.

Most cases of focal infections are located in the head—teeth, tonsils and sinuses.

Authorities agree that infections of the head and nose in the early autumn frequently lead to attacks of pneumonia, which with appalling regularity appear in January, February and March.

The Metropolitan will gladly mail you, without cost, two valuable and helpful booklets—"Common Colds" and "Care of the Teeth".

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

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METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY–NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

Health and Happiness

The hunger for sweets, common to all the human race, is satisfied by WRIGLEY'S Chewing Sweets.

And Wrigley's does not harm the stomach—on the contrary, it is extremely beneficial to teeth, appetite and digestion.

Its lasting flavors appeal to the taste, its soothing refreshment relieves fatigue and its antiseptic effect on mouth and throat guards against ills.

Wrigley's clears the breath of the odors of eating.

Your friends prefer a sweet breath.

So the use of Wrigley's shows a consideration for those about you, which is one of the evidences of refinement.

Made clean, kept clean, sealed air-tight in its wax-wrapped package.

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

Comes to you with all its original goodness and flavor.

G84

AFTER EVERY MEAL

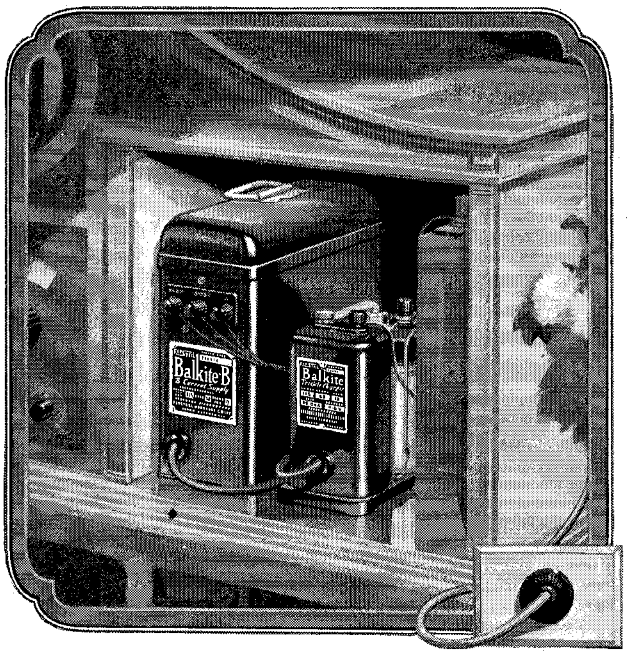
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

from that angle Reed is sitting on top of the world. While other Senators are making occasional set speeches through the summer, or grubbing at their campaigns, he will continue to monopolize the front pages of the newspapers.

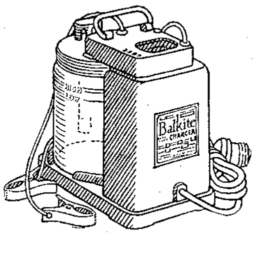
When the Anti-Saloon League palls, he has Illinois on tap for another explosion, and while the McKinley-Smith primary has no national figure like Secretary Mellon in the background pulling the wires, it promises to rival Pennsylvania in the richness and variety of its slush funds, and after Illinois there is North Dakota, and if that does not pan out, he may give the Ku Klux a run, for Reed is playing no favorites, and this is his day to shine.

Another political writer, Ira Hard, grows almost lyrical in depicting the way of "Jim" Reed with a cigar. Premising that the Senator is "antique in his loyalties, antique in his manners," Mr. Hard continues, in *Liberty:*

> He antiquely is always "chawing" the frayed end of a cigar. I use the word "chaw" advisedly. An Englishman or a Frenchman or a German might "chew" the end of a cigar. It takes superlatively a Mississippi-Valley American, of the old Mark Twain river-steamboat type, to wrap and roll his lips and his teeth around the end of a cigar in such a way as to successfully, firmly, and ferociously "chaw" it. Reed is beyond compare the champion cigar-"chawer" of the Senate.
>
> He is criticized also for being the Senate's champion spitter. On this point I rise to his defense. The immortal early decisions of the United States Supreme Court, which made this nation a nation, were delivered out of a universal shower of promiscuous spitting. Our ancestors "chawed" and spat. Reed "chaws" and spits. Take him or leave him. He is what the people who made this country were.
>
> He was following a plow on a farm when he was eight. He continued doing toilsome farm work of all sorts till he was twenty-one. His early footsteps went along those labors which made it possible for us to change our wilderness into the world's supreme abode of grand wealth. But Reed has carried no resentments out of his early hardships.
>
> As a legislator, he never persecutes wealth as wealth; nor does he ever coddle poverty as poverty. He is the reverse of "socialistic." He is the reverse of "modernistic." Just as he believes in self-government for localities, so he believes in self-dependence for individuals. He wants every man to make his own way through life with the minimum of assistance from any government.
>
> Himself, he remains far from rich. He has given too much time to his public life. He has given too little time to his own private law practise.
>
> He began his public life as County Counselor in Kansas City. Then he became Prosecuting Attorney in Kansas City. Twice he was Mayor of Kansas City. Then, in 1911, he entered the United States Senate and has remained there since.
>
> In 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920 he fought the leader of his party, Woodrow Wilson, on bloody field after bloody field. But he fought him on the ground of the Constitution; and, when it was proposed to

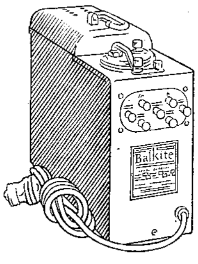


The new Balkite "B" at $\$27^{50}$ and the Balkite Trickle Charger *furnish all radio power from the light socket*



The New Balkite Charger

MODEL J. Has two charging rates. A low trickle charge rate and a high rate for rapid charging and heavy duty use. Can thus be used either as a trickle or as a high rate charger and combines their advantages. Noiseless. Large water capacity. Visible electrolyte level. Rates: with 6-volt battery, 2.5 and .5 amperes; with 4-volt battery, .8 and .2 amperes. Special model for 25-40 cycles. Price $19.50. West of Rockies $20. (In Canada $27.50.)



Balkite Combination

When connected to the "A" battery this new Balkite Combination Radio Unit supplies automatic power to both "A" and "B" circuits. Controlled by the filament switch on your set. Entirely automatic in operation. Can be put either near the set or in a remote location. Will serve any set now using either 4 or 6-volt "A" batteries and requiring not more than 30 milliamperes at 135 volts of "B" current—practically all sets of up to 8 tubes. Price $59.50. (In Canada $83.)

All Balkite Radio Power Units operate from 110-120 volts AC current with models for both 60 and 50 cycles. The new Balkite Charger is also made in a special model for 25-40 cycles.

The light socket is your most convenient source of radio power. Use it by adding the new Balkite "B" and the Balkite Trickle Charger to your radio set.

Balkite "B"—the unique "B" power supply—eliminates "B" batteries entirely and supplies "B" current from the light socket. The new Balkite "B"-W at $27.50* serves any set of 5 tubes or less requiring 67 to 90 volts. Balkite "B"-X at $42* serves sets of up to 135 volts and 8 tubes. Balkite "B"-Y at $69 serves any standard set.

The Balkite Trickle Charger at $10* is probably the most popular of all chargers. Over 200,000 were purchased during one season and are now in service. Instead of operating intermittently at a high rate, it operates continuously at a low rate, thus automatically keeping the battery at full charge. In effect it converts your "A" battery into a light socket "A" power supply. With 4-volt batteries it can be used as an intermittent charger, or as a trickle charger if a resistance is added.

Both Balkite "B" and the Balkite Trickle Charger are noiseless in operation. Both are permanent pieces of equipment, with nothing to renew or replace. Other than a slight consumption of household current, their first cost is the last. Both are built to conform with standards set by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Over 600,000 radio sets are already Balkite equipped. Make yours a light socket receiver too by adding these Balkite Units. Enjoy the pleasure of owning a radio set always ready to operate at its best.

*Balkite Trickle Charger $10.50 west of Rockies. In Canada, Trickle Charger $15; "B"-W $39; "B"-X $59.50; "B"-Y $96. *Fansteel Products Co., Inc., North Chicago, Illinois.*

The Balkite

Radio Symphony Concerts

with WALTER DAMROSCH

and the New York Symphony

These concerts will be broadcast every other Saturday Evening, beginning with October 23d. On intervening Saturdays Mr. Damrosch will give a piano lecture recital on the concert to follow. At 9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, over a group of 12 stations: WEAF, WEEI, WGR, WFI, WCAE, WSAI, WTAM, WWJ, WGN, KSD, WDAF.

FANSTEEL

Balkite

Radio Power Units

Hotel La Salle
CHICAGO'S FINEST HOTEL

Value Received

It is through those guests who buy hotel value that Hotel La Salle has achieved its nationwide fame. Each of its 1026 luxurious rooms is spotlessly clean—always new. Five dining rooms offering a service for every fancy—the 1000 car garage—fixed prices—faultless service in every detail—these are the things on which Hotel La Salle has built its sterling reputation for "Full Value."

Courtesy in every service—a homelike hospitality—these are the added values which cause seasoned travelers to return year after year.

Hotel La Salle
La Salle at Madison Street
ERNEST J. STEVENS, *President*

RATES FOR ROOMS
Price per Day

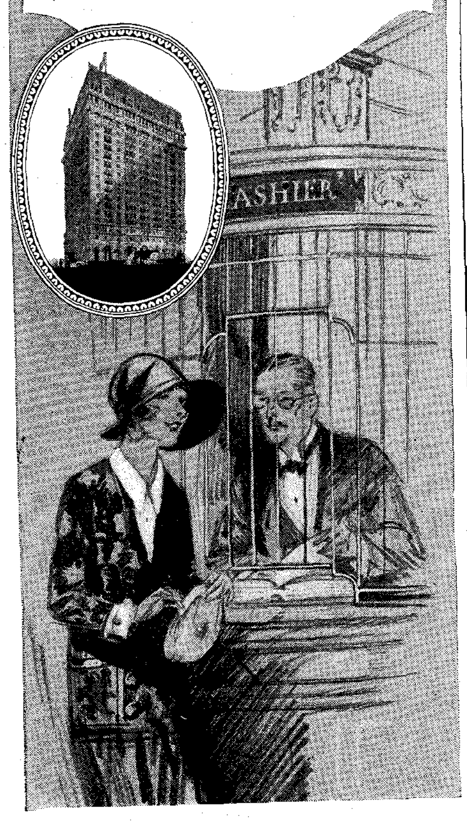
Number of Rooms	*One Person*	*Two Persons*
162	$2.50	$4.00
73	3.00	4.50
18	3.50	5.50
247	4.00	6.00
189	4.50	7.00
142	5.00	7.50
175	6.00	9.00
20	7.00	10.00

1026 Guest Rooms

FIXED-PRICE MEALS

Breakfast	60c and 75c
Luncheon	85c
Dinner	$1.25
Sunday Dinner	1.50

A la carte service at sensible prices



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

impose upon Woodrow Wilson a Congressional committee to guide him in the conduct of the war against Germany, Reed rose in the Senate and exclaimed:

"Never will I consent to take away from any President any smallest part of his constitutional powers and prerogatives!"

Reed's devotion to the Constitution is stronger in him than any enmity toward anybody.

BRIGHTER DAYS IN DAYTON

ANOTHER great change, a happy reversal of form, has come to the little Tennessee town that achieved world-wide fame last year by defying Darwin and spanking Scopes. Thanks, we are told, to a marked boost in the raising of funds for the William J. Bryan Memorial University, in which evolution is to be tabu, Dayton is said to have emerged from the doldrums in which the Boston *Globe* reported it to be plunged (partly in consequence of poor crops) early this summer. *The Globe* itself takes note of the change, and gives credit to a Massachusetts man for having helped to bring it about. George F. Washburn, of Boston and Manomet, is chairman of the national campaign committee of the memorial university, and he has announced a total of $488,532 in subscriptions up to the beginning of last month. As *The Globe* tells us:

It was Mr. Washburn who, during the thick of the Scopes evolution battle at Dayton, wired F. E. Robinson, chairman of the Rhea County Board of Education, suggesting that a Fundamentalist university be established and offering to be one of ten men to give $250,000. The Massachusetts financier has been a leader in the movement for an institution which would be a memorial to William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Malcolm Lockhart, campaign director, announces that among those who have agreed to serve on the national campaign committee with Mr. Washburn are Dr. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the World Peace Commission, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Harry L. Bowlby, New York, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance; John Roach Straton, New York; Dr. W. H. Taft, head of the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago; Charles F. Horner, Redpath Chautauqua, general manager, Kansas City; Paul Rader, noted evangelist, Chicago; Dr. Parley E. Zartman and Dr. W. E. Bierderwolf of the Winona Lake Bible School; Dr. T. C. Horton, founder of the Los Angeles Bible Institute, and Dr. D. S. Kennedy, editor of the *Presbyterian* and *Herald Presbyter*.

Most of the contributions have come from Knoxville, Chattanooga, Miami, and other communities in Tennessee and Florida. A campaign later in Massachusetts is contemplated. The first unit of the university will be an administration building and an infirmary.

Mr. Lockhart remarked that an infirmary might be regarded as rather an unneeded building at first. But he explained the plan. He said that A. P. Haggard, Mayor of Dayton, has offered to give $40,000 toward building of the Rena Clark Haggard Memorial Hospital, and that the city of Dayton agreed to supplement this amount with $30,000. The proposition will be presented, and is expected to be favorably voted upon, for the infirmary to be erected in connection with the college, and for it to be used for classrooms the first year or two.

Mr. Lockhart said that science will be given an important part in the curriculum of Bryan Memorial University. "The institution is built with the position that the best scientific knowledge and the most extensive scientific research is not incompatible with a firm faith in the inspiration and integrity of the Bible as a revelation from God," he declares.

With a glance back over the picturesque history of East Tennessee, the Boston *Globe* writer continues:

Ninety-nine of a hundred people think of Dayton as a Southern village. It is—and yet it isn't. As a matter of fact, few East Tennesseans of this generation know the history of their section.

An East Tennessee schoolboy is taught the same Tennessee history as is taught to the Middle and West Tennessee boy. Those two sections were Confederate in sentiment. East Tennessee was Unionist.

When war was declared 300,000 people lived in thirty-one counties, comprising East Tennessee. There was a referendum on secession—and East Tennessee voted 30,000 to 7,500 to stay in the Union.

Tennessee seceded—and East Tennessee seceded from Tennessee. Then came cries of "treason" from all over the South. East Tennessee and East Tennesseans were hated with a mighty hate by all Confederates. But as the Hon. N. G. Taylor told an audience in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on May 20, 1865, "East Tennessee did not love her neighbors less, but her country more." He continued:

"Rebels" first invaded East Tennessee and camped among the "traitors." The men of East Tennessee fled to the mountains and hid rather than be conscripted, preferring to "face the wild beasts of the forests than their neighbors, maddened with the foul spirit of secession."

The Southerners sacked East Tennessee, ruined crops, burned houses, took vengeance on the lands and chattels of the East Tennesseans.

Then the Yankee came. He could not believe that any section so far south could be against the Confederacy. So he treated East Tennessee as enemy territory.

Four years of that and East Tennessee was battered to her knees. Famine and pestilence stalked the mountains.

In the early spring of 1865, a meeting of statesmen of East Tennessee was called in Smith's Cross Roads, a little settlement with one general store, a saloon and a blacksmith shop. Smith's Cross Roads is now Dayton. This meeting was called by a New Englander, Col. William L. Seagraves. Colonel Seagraves called the meeting to formulate a plan to relieve suffering on the mountains.

A month later, a dozen "silver tongue" orators were telling audiences in the North and East of East Tennessee's loyalty, of the South's undying hatred of the mountaineers, of the sacrifices of her people, and of starvation and black despair in that section.

In Faneuil Hall early in 1865, an audience of Bostonians subscribed $90,000 to be spent in East Tennessee for the relief of the mountaineers. In all, the North and East gave $5,000,000. And then the war ended.

Great Broadcasting Stations* listen to their own programs with

DAY-FAN

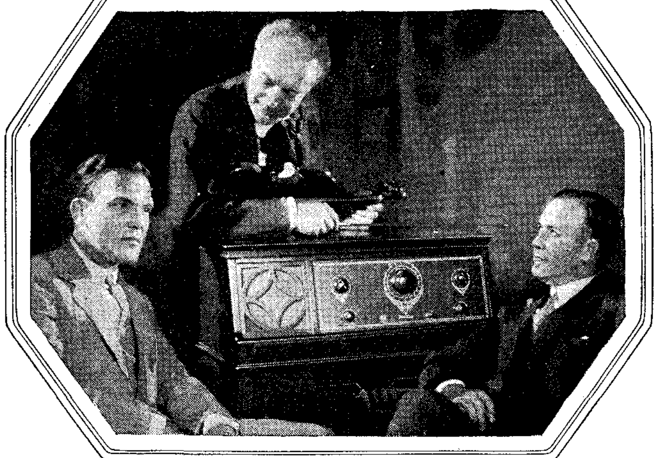
RADIO RECEIVERS

YES, the radio broadcasting stations listen to their own programs, and with a receiving set, just as you do. Else how could they judge the clearness and tone quality of their speech and music? The radio they use has to be of magnificent tone to do justice to their studio performance; it has to be the last word in selectivity to tune out a station in the same building, and bring in others for comparison from far away.

Significant thing that so many of the great broadcasting stations, who certainly know more about radio than anyone else, have selected the Day-Fan Radio Receiver for their listening rooms.

This is the final stamp of approval for Day-Fan, which was the first to perfect single dial control, the first to receive all stations at their newspaper numbers, the first to publish its own Air Telephone Directory, and which now covers your every need with five, six, and seven-tube sets from $89.00 to $250.00.

The radio receiver of the broadcasting stations is the radio receiver for your home. Send us your name and address for booklet and address of nearest dealer.



© D. F. E. CO., 1926

Day-Fan in the Broadcasting Station Listening Room, where tone quality is tested.

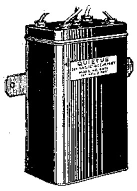
* *Among the great Broadcasting Stations who authorize us to say that they use Day-Fan Receivers in their listening rooms to test tone quality and clearness of reception are—*

WMCA, New York (Hotel McAlpin); WEBJ, New York (Third Avenue Railway System); WQJ, Chicago (Calumet Baking Powder Co. & Rainbo Gardens); WLIB, Chicago (Liberty Magazine); WNAC, Boston (The Shepard Stores); WTAM, Cleveland (Willard Storage Battery Co.); WCAE, Pittsburgh (Kaufmann & Baer Co.); WCCO, Minneapolis and St. Paul (Gold Medal Radio Station, Washburn-Crosby Co.); KFNF, Shenandoah, Ia. (Henry Field Seed Co.); WOWO, Ft. Wayne, Ind. (Main Auto Supply Co.); WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Ass'n); WAAW, Omaha, Neb. (Omaha Grain Exchange); WEAN, Providence (The Shepard Co.); WCAL, Northfield, Minn. (St. Olaf College); KWSC, Pullman, Wash. (State College of Washington); WCBD, Zion, Ill. (Zion Broadcasting Station).

Do Away With Local Interference

No, not all the noise in your radio is caused by static. Most of it is local, caused by your own small household appliance motors through the house wires. These noises go direct to your set, spoil your entertainment, and get blamed as "static".

Quietus, which has nothing to do with the set itself, is a Day-Fan accessory which stops these noises before they reach your set.



Improve the clarity of your reception—write us for information on Quietus.

Model 6001, illustrated, is for general purposes—oil-burner, pump, electric refrigerator, etc. Price $10.00. We also have Model 6003 for home lighting plants. Price $8.00.

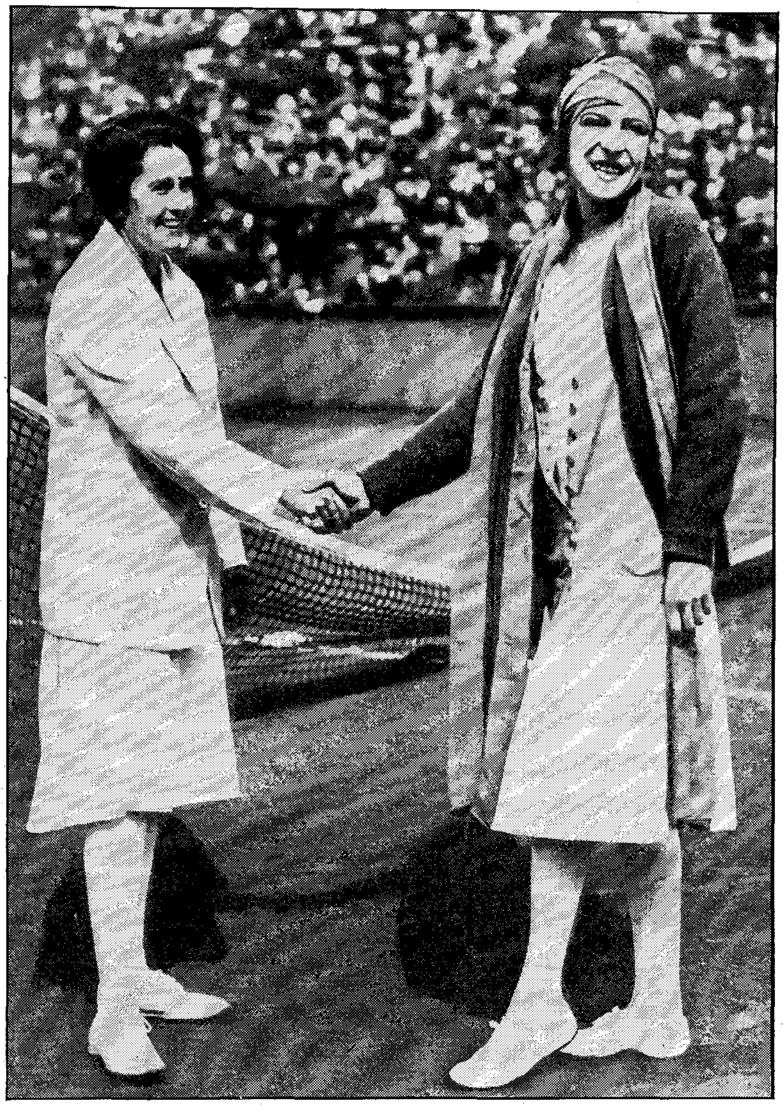
Day-Fan Electric Co., Dayton, Ohio. Dept. L. D. 1. You may send me information regarding Day-Fan Radio and address of nearest dealer.

*Name*____________________, *Address*____________________, *State*__________

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

SUZANNE AND MARY K., "PRO" TENNIS PIONEERS

"IT WAS INEVITABLE that tennis should produce a class of professionals," declares one editorial commentator on the news that Miss Mary K. Browne has yielded to the golden persuasions of Mr. C. C. Pyle, the Tex Rickard of professional tennis (as also of professional football, into which he inducted "Red" Grange last year). And the same writer remarks, in the New York *World* that "one does not need to mourn that another amateur has been lured with gold from the good, the true, and the beautiful; one can applaud Miss Browne's good sense in taking the step." That Miss Browne has signed up to tour with Mademoiselle Lenglen is a development that has excited comment from sports and editorial writers all over the country; and, while some profess to be shocked at the victory of Mammon over the primrose punctiliousness of amateurism, the majority take a more practical view of the matter and welcome professional tennis as a logical solution of the problems that beset the first-class net star. As Suzanne herself has pointed out, continues the *World* editorial, "the game has become so popular that considerable money is being made out of it, yet the stars who draw the crowds, unless they resort to sharp practise in the matter of expense accounts, do not share in the profits." Further it is pointed out that the business of being an amateur tennis star has become an expensive one, for "the ambitious player must appear in all the big tournaments, both at home and abroad, or else face oblivion. This takes money. It also takes time, not only in competition but also in practise, and this means that there can be no other occupation but tennis. The inevitable result is a class of professional players." From which is drawn the encouraging conclusion:



International Newsreel photograph

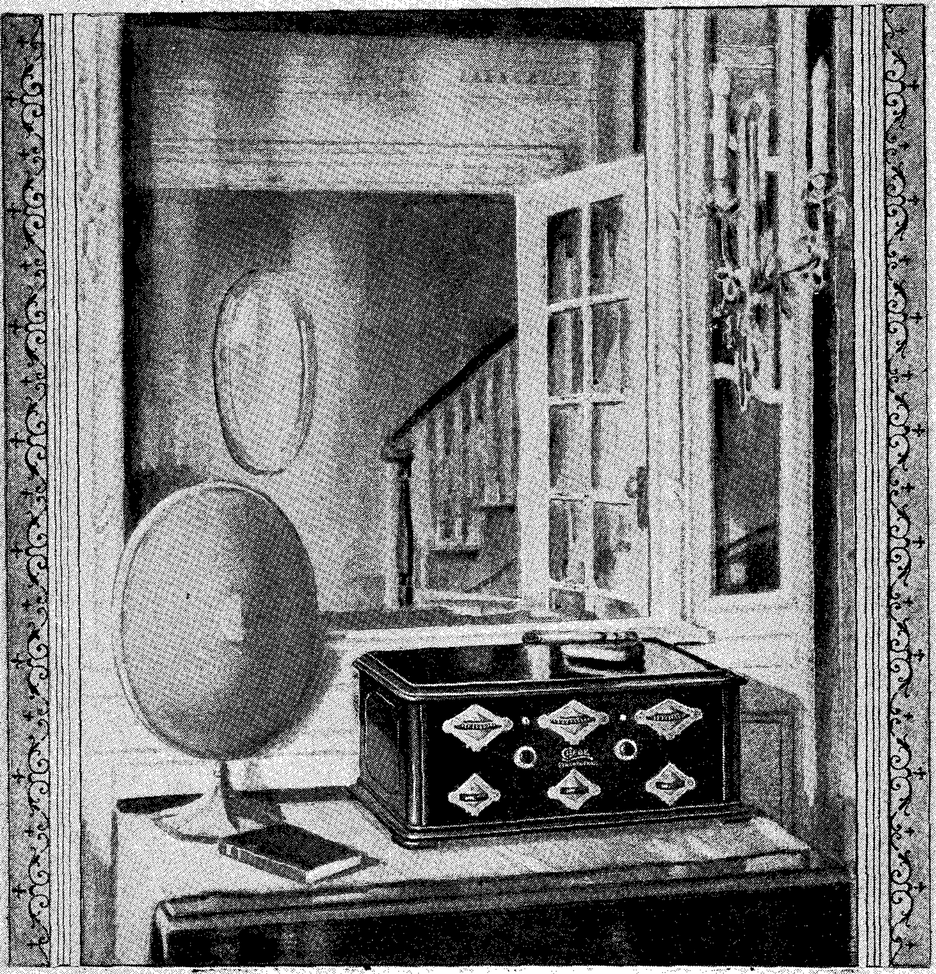
THESE CHAMPIONS ARE NO LONGER AMATEURS

Mary K. Browne and Mademoiselle Lenglen, who are shortly to tour this country as professional tennis stars, are seen here in a photograph made just after Suzanne (at the right, above) had beaten Miss Browne in the Paris finals.

> It is most likely that such a class will be good for the game. As things stand at present, the amateur without means, even tho he shows promise, can not think of taking up the game in earnest. But with a decent income to look forward to, he can take off his coat and go to work. This means more players and a higher standard of play.
>
> No doubt the game will shortly be reorganized along the lines which obtain in golf. We shall have open tournaments, in which both professionals and amateurs may play, and amateur tournaments, from which professionals are excluded. This arrangement would remedy some of the things which are troublesome at present. It would permit the enforcement of a more drastic set of rules against real amateurs, and at the same time provide a place for the player who must get something out of the game or give it up.

A hearty editorial tribute to Miss Browne is voiced by the New York *Sun:*

> Professional lawn-tennis has gained a powerful recruit in Miss Mary K. Browne, thrice champion of American women in singles, and five times holder of a share in the doubles championship. It is likely that her defection from the amateur ranks will cause some regrets and perhaps evoke expostulations. It is hard to see how either can be fairly justified.
>
> Miss Browne has served the cause of amateur tennis long and acceptably. By no means a wealthy woman, she has frequently given up her private business over considerable periods of time to engage in tournaments. Even tho the clubs before which she played saw to it she was reimbursed for her expenses she would still be a loser financially. She has been able to earn a little money writing about the sport, but of late there has been serious question whether even that was in accord with strict amateurism.
>
> If she finds now that she can earn a good living out of her skill with the racket by playing as a professional, that surely is her own business. Thousands of admirers who have been interested in her amateur career will wholeheartedly wish her good fortune in her new venture. Of one thing they will feel sure, and that is that whether playing as amateur or as professional, Miss Browne will always give of her best.
>
> The promoter who previously persuaded Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen to turn professional and come to America for a series of exhibitions has turned a shrewd stroke of business in getting Miss Browne's name to a contract. Her countrymen are not only persuaded of the California woman's skill at tennis and golf, but there is also a general notion of her that she is a sensible, level-headed person. Many will wonder what other notable players will be unable to withstand the allurements of lucrative professional contracts.
>
> Tennis and college football have for some years stood at the head of American amateur games in popular interest. Professional football made considerable headway last season, however,



"A hair's breadth at the bow is a mile beside the butt." The remarkable reception of the Synchrophase is the result of painstaking care in every detail.

Doctor Mu

Its Outward Beauty Reflects Inward Worth

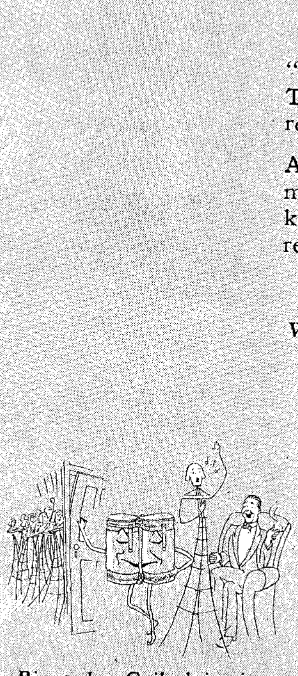
THE Synchrophase fully satisfies both eye and ear. Never have you heard such reception. You, too, will say "I didn't think radio could be like this!" Tones are clear, true and natural—faithful reproduction of the broadcast music.

All the artificiality—the grating, lisping, muffled sounds that have come to be known as "radio accent" and that spoil reception, are removed. The Synchrophase, by its *Colortone*, eliminates the influence of the loud speaker, and restores the pitch of voice or instrument to its natural tone. This and other exclusive Grebe developments make possible the superior performance of the Synchrophase.

Send for *Booklet D* which explains fully all Grebe exclusive features. Then ask your dealer to demonstrate.

A. H. Grebe & Co., Inc., 109 West 57th Street, New York
Western Branch: 443 So. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Cal. *Factory:* Richmond Hill, N. Y.

The GREBE
SYNCHROPHASE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

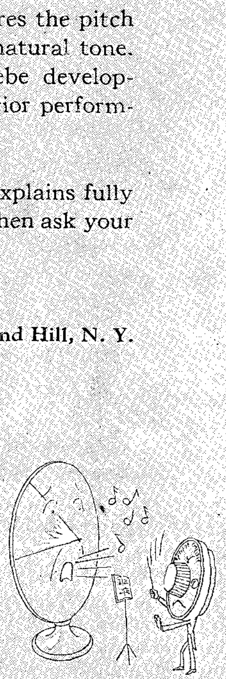


Binocular Coils bring in the desired station; prevent others from interfering.

This Company owns and operates stations WAHG and WBOQ.

GREBE RADIO
TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

All Grebe apparatus is covered by patents granted and pending.



Colortone keeps the tone clear, true and natural.

© 1926. A. H. G. & Co., Inc.

1 *in every* 4

DURING the first six months of 1926 one in every four buyers of new automobiles bought a General Motors car. During 1925 the proportion was about one in five. During 1924 it was one in six. This steady addition of new friends for the products of General Motors has a double significance.

1. It is proof that the grouping of strong companies in one big family *is* economically sound. Large scale operations *do* make possible important economies; and these economies *do* benefit the buyer, in greater value. The public has recognized this principle and profited by it.

2. Increased public patronage involves increased obligation. General Motors is directly responsible for the welfare of its 152,000 employees and their families, its 20,000 dealers, and indirectly for the six thousand companies which furnish it with supplies and materials—at least a million men, women and children to whom its public good is a very personal concern.

As the volume of production increases there must be a corresponding increase in the values offered. The new series of cars just presented *does* embody larger values; *it is* a direct reflection of the fact that more than 1,075,000 General Motors cars were sold at retail during the year just closed. The added quality has been built in where its presence counts most in comfort and safety and long life.

With great pride we invite you to inspect these new General Motors cars.

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · OAKLAND
BUICK · CADILLAC · GMC TRUCKS
YELLOW CABS, BUSES AND TRUCKS

"A car for every purse and purpose"

General Motors passenger cars, Delco-Light electric plants and Frigidaire electric refrigerators may be purchased on the GMAC Plan.

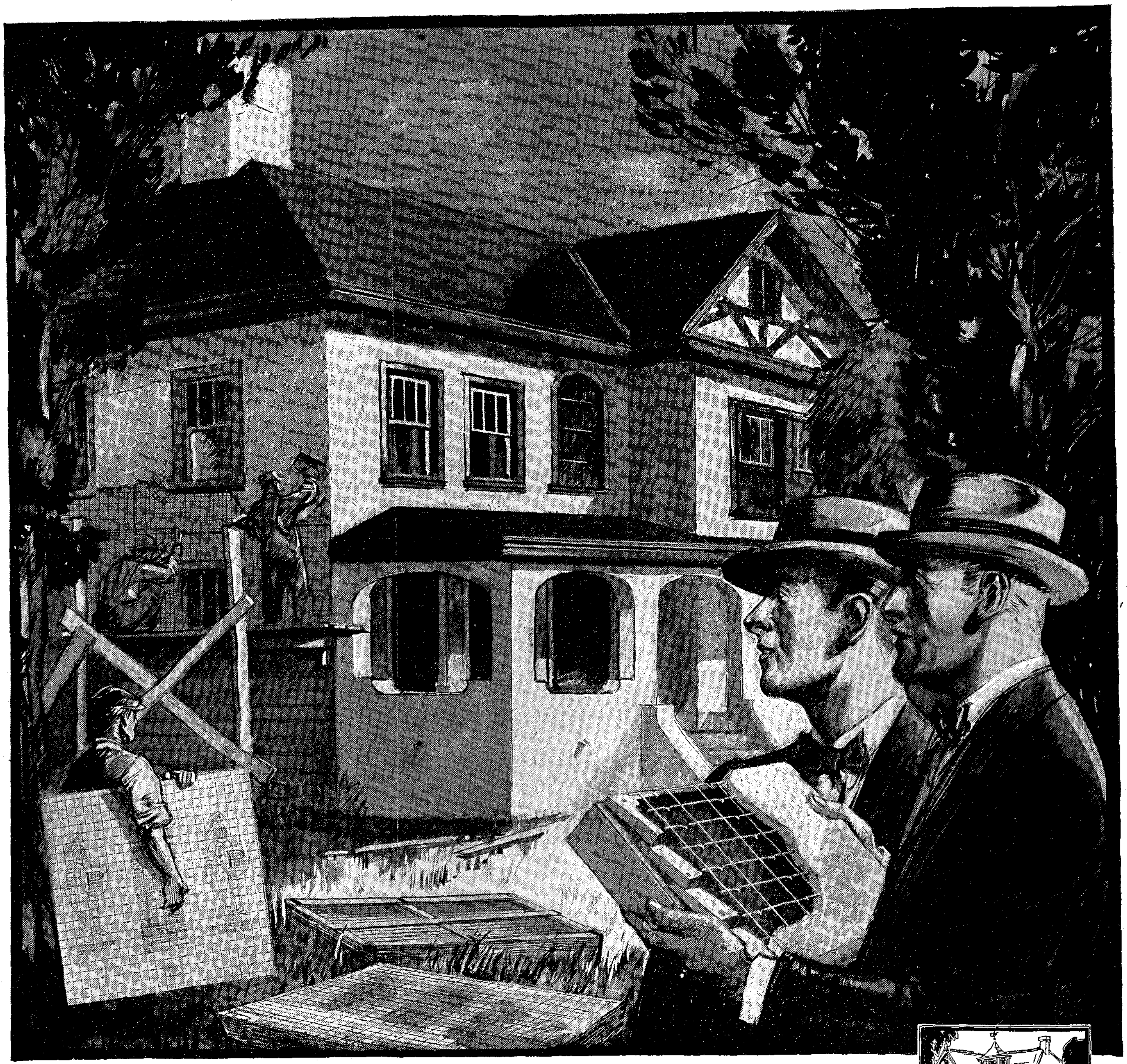
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

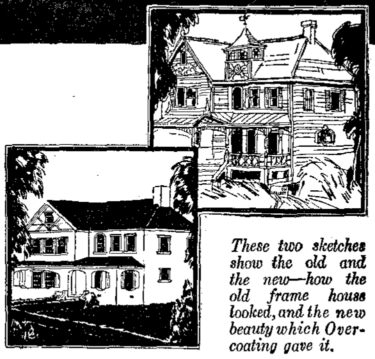
and promises to make even more this coming autumn. Professional tennis has never been seriously attempted on a large scale before. The success or failure of the forthcoming tour of Mademoiselle Lenglen will therefore be watched with the greatest interest.

Certain important issues raised by Miss Browne's change from amateur to professional status are pointed out by the Baltimore *Sun*, which calls upon the Lawn Tennis Association to ease up in some of its restrictions on players. Calling attention to the fact that Miss Browne apparently remains an amateur in golf, the writer remarks:

> It serves to emphasize the broad interpretation that golf puts upon the amateur status as opposed to the very conservative attitude of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.
>
> When Suzanne Lenglen stated that if she was capable of attracting large crowds to her matches, she had a right to part of the receipts from those matches, she produced an argument so logical that it seemed a foregone conclusion that other tennis stars endowed with drawing power would follow her lead. Miss Browne is the first, and the report is current that six men players of national standing are contemplating the move. If tennis actually sees this mass movement of some of its best players to the professional class, it would seem that the Lawn Tennis Association must revise its rules so as to make them less restrictive. If a dozen of the country's acknowledged best players become professionals, the tournaments and other fixt competitions will be confined to second-string players, and, consequently, will lose a great deal of interest that attaches to them.
>
> In other words, lawn-tennis faces an issue which golf faced long ago, and which golf appears to have solved to the satisfaction of all parties. In golf there are amateurs and professionals. Each class has its own tournaments, and both classes are permitted to meet each other in open tournaments without its affecting the status of amateur players. No one contends that golf has been injured, and there is no very good reason why tennis should be injured by the adoption of some scheme along the same general line.
>
> However that may be, the Tennis Association can not disregard the present situation. Its officials ought to be devoting careful thought to the problem, and they ought to be guided not so much by precedent as by common-sense requirements. No one can deny that with the conversion of tennis into a great spectacle and the incidents of magnificent gate receipts, conditions under which the original rules were laid down have altered. If the association wishes to retain its prestige, it *must* realize that some alteration and amendment is virtually inevitable.

The issue of professional versus amateur is discust by Suzanne herself in a series of lively articles copyrighted by the North American Newspaper alliance "in the United States, Great Britain, and all other countries." We quote from the New York





These two sketches show the old and the new—how the old frame house looked, and the new beauty which Overcoating gave it.

"Yes—Your Neighbor is Overcoating His House"

"He's making a new house of his old one, improving its appearance, increasing its market value, giving it new character, new life.

"Roberts dickered with me about building a new home for some time. His wife wanted a modern Stucco house. He told me he was losing money living in that frame house; his fuel bills were out of reason, couldn't heat the place right in winter—and it was uncomfortably hot in summer.

"Furthermore, he said he had enough of laying out money year after year for appearance upkeep.

"Then he heard about Reinforced Stucco Overcoating—saw it in a magazine one day. Came to me, asked me what I thought about it. I told him. And when he got the bids—well, he surely was a pleased man when he said, 'Go ahead.'

"Overcoating is really very simple. This is the reinforcement—a galvanized wire fabric with a waterproof paper backing—nailed right over the clapboards or shingles. You don't even need to rebuild any window frames. The Stucco is applied directly over the fabric, insuring proper thickness of Stucco and providing a strong, life-long, man-made stone wall. See how the wires are buried in the Stucco?

"You ask Roberts about it. He knows what he is doing, alright. Col. Brown called me up about remodeling his old frame mansion. I'm on my way to see him about Overcoating it."

If yours is an Old Frame House, it will pay you to write to National Steel Fabric Company for Illustrated Literature containing the whole story of Overcoating with Reinforced Stucco.

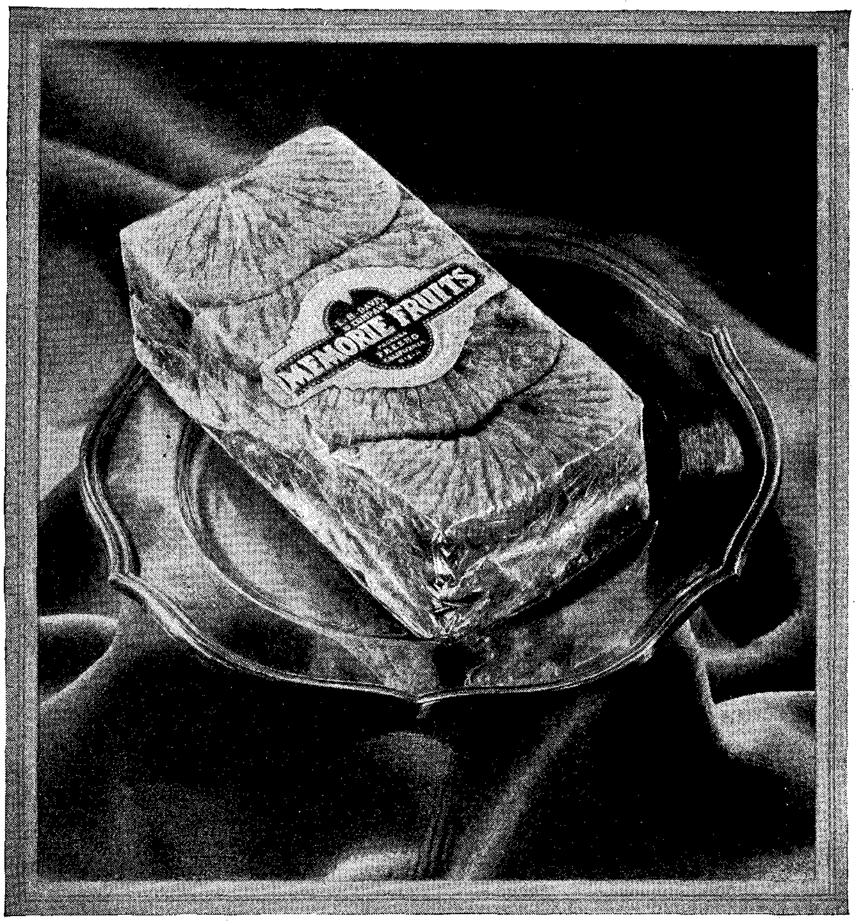
NATIONAL STEEL FABRIC

NATIONAL STEEL FABRIC COMPANY · PITTSBURGH, PA.
WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF WELDED STEEL FABRIC

Use this Coupon

NATIONAL STEEL FABRIC CO.
723 Union Trust Bldg., Pgh., Pa.
Tell me more about Overcoating.

Name..
Address..
City............................State..........



Cellophane brings a product to you —visible and clean

YOU like to *see* the products you are buying . . . before you buy. You like to *know* that they are protected from dust and dirt and handling.

Cellophane affords this opportunity. It is the transparent material that is increasingly used because it permits the quality, beauty or appetizing appeal of a product to be clearly seen on the dealer's counter.

Leading producers of fruits, candies, baked goods, meats, toilet preparations, textiles, and other countless items are using Cellophane to deliver their products to you wholesome and clean as when wrapped.

TO MANUFACTURERS: *An interesting new booklet, "Your Product in a Show-case of Its Own", describing Cellophane and its advantages, will be sent on request.*

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Sales Offices: 40 West 40th St., New York City
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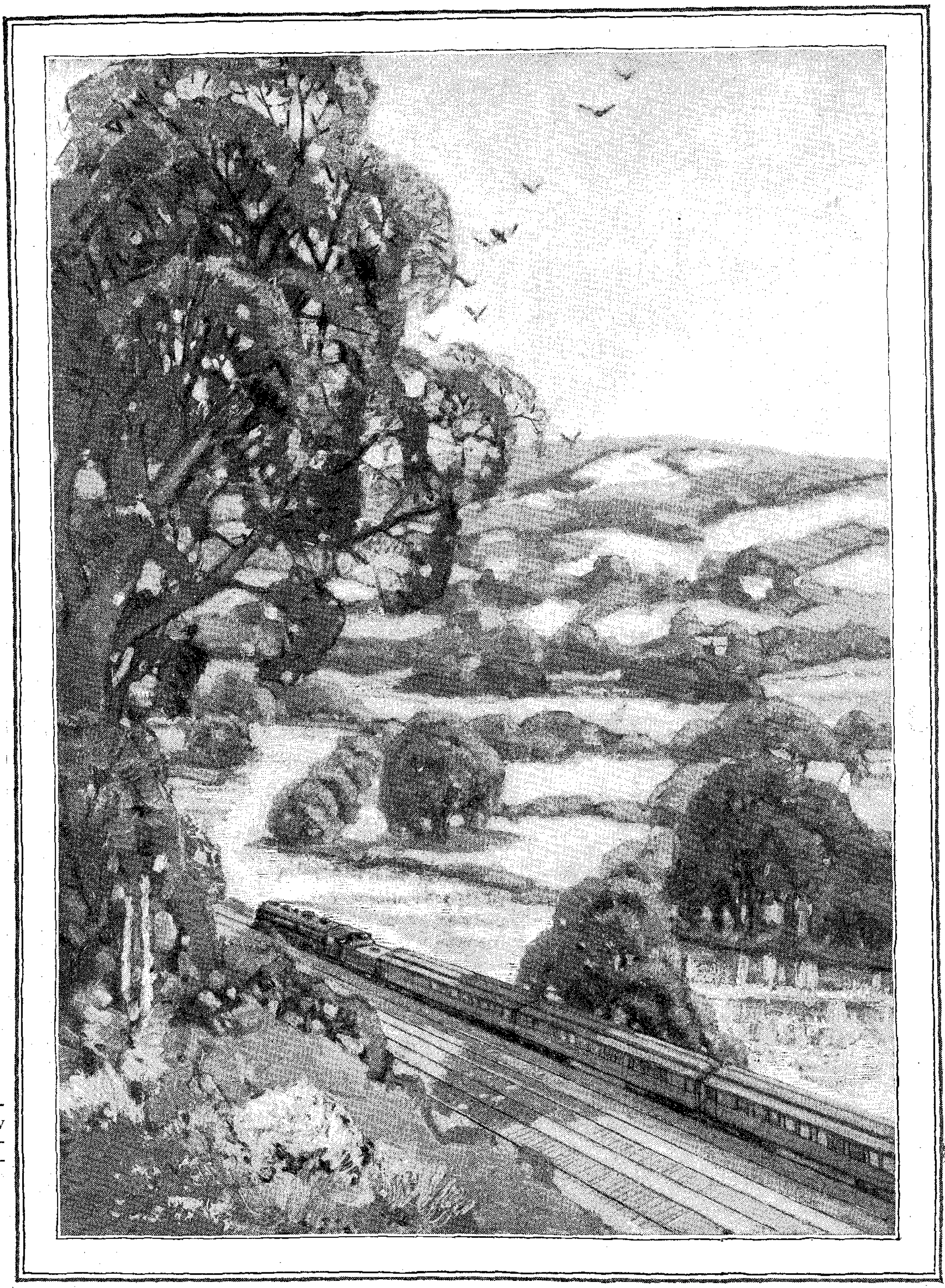
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Evening World. After tracing the word "amateur" to its Latin root, the verb "to love," she dilates on the great variety of amateurs in France:

> There are, for instance, amateurs of frogs' legs, amateurs of sculpture, of poetry and music; there are amateurs of sports and amateurs of poker; there are amateurs of amateurism and, finally and consequently, there are amateurs of gate receipts. I would not like to say these latter have intentionally created the amateur rulings to enrich themselves, but I can not help but think that the free performance of a noted player does nothing to subtract from the net profits.
>
> On the contrary, it does much to swell them. This being so, and human nature being what it is, and the high cost of living, including railroad fares and hotels, being in the hands of out-and-out professionals, railroads and hotel keepers, a peculiar and somewhat incongruous state of affairs has arisen in amateur tennis.
>
> Let us take, for example, the tournament of the Nameless Tennis Club. The Nameless is a beautiful little club nestling in the French Alps and enjoying a highly exclusive and expensive membership list. Its actual owners are three corpulent gentlemen who are incidentally owners of the Nameless hotel across the road. By virtue of an expert and intimate acquaintance with condiments, these gentlemen have created meat sauces and salad dressings that have spread the fame of the hotel cuisine far and wide.
>
> It was only natural for them to suppose that a little exercise would increase the fashionable appetites of their fashionable guests and, incidentally, the sale of the sauces, and so we have the *raison d'être* of the Nameless Tennis Club, created supposedly for the furthering of the grand and glorious sport of tennis.
>
> But the tournament to be a success must be more than a competition of mere amateurs—there must be at least from six to ten widely known "stars" gathered from all corners of the world to fill the gallery with spectators who fill the organizers' pockets with francs. Here we encounter a difficulty. "Stars" have other things to do—some of them are even engaged in making a living. Occasionally one or two find it difficult, perhaps impossible, to pay their railroad fares and their hotel bills at a fashionable hotel such as the Nameless. It is prohibited to make a living out of tennis, and one must live, but what would you? One must remain amateur.
>
> Difficult tho this situation may seem, it is speedily arranged. The "star" is invited. His traveling expenses are paid, his hotel bills are arranged for, and sometimes "other expenses."
>
> How it is possible to reconcile this state of affairs with the rules of strict amateurism, I can not understand, yet it is constantly being done. Why the "star" should get all his expenses paid for him and the player of lesser rank should pay his own, has also been a mystery to me, for which I can see only one solution: gate receipts.

The law which governs amateurism is responsible for this peculiar and somewhat regrettable state of affairs, continues Suzanne, and—



The Mohawk Valley in Central New York *from a painting by Russell Patterson.*

THE beautiful Mohawk Valley, where New York Central's four-track main line cuts through the Appalachian barrier, provides the only low-level pass for railroad travel between Chicago & New York
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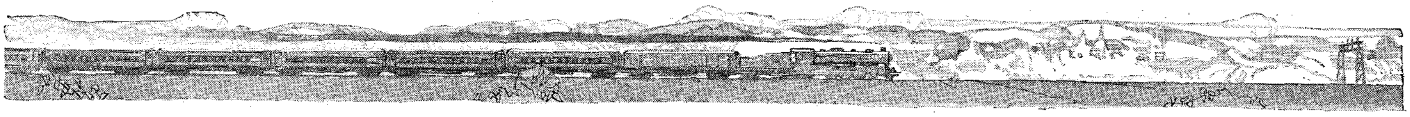

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are now sold by thousands of tire dealers—more than double the number selling Masons one year ago. This steadily growing favor among dealers merely reflects the ever increasing demand among car owners for tires built with Hylastic cord—an exclusive Mason advantage.

* Hylastic Cord is made exclusively from a special, carefully selected, tough and sinewy cotton. It is spun exclusively in Mason's own mills under Mason's directions and to Mason's standards. It is this Hylastic Cord that makes every Mason balloon so flexible that it gives maximum comfort and yet so tough and sinewy that it endures constant flexing for thousands and thousands of miles.

BUILT WITH
*Hylastic
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

In very few cases is the letter of law actually violated, but by arrangements that are always extremely delicate and confidential its purpose is usually evaded. The players are not to blame. With many of them tennis is, as with me, a passion and a life work. Lack of means and an antiquated set of amateur rulings force them to seek subterfuges in order to be able to play the game. The tournament organizers are not to blame, for it is only natural that they should want to attract the greatest number of tennis stars at the smallest financial outlay.

Only the rules of the French Amateur Tennis Association are to blame. They were framed when tennis was in its infancy, and when tennis players belonged to the smart set. In those days the difference between an amateur and a professional was the difference between a gentleman and his hired help. To-day things are different. A tennis star is developed just as often on the courts of the public parks as on the courts of the most exclusive clubs—perhaps more often. It would be to the best interests of the game to permit a player of that kind to profit by his capabilities, and to permit him by earning money in exhibitions to make a career of tennis.

What happens to him under the present rulings is that he either abandons tennis altogether in order to devote himself to a more lucrative walk in life, or he adopts subterfuges, such as working for a sporting goods firm; in fine, anything at which he can capitalize his reputation sufficiently to keep on playing and to stand the expense of the game.

It is all very well to talk of playing tennis for the love of the game, but I do not see why the man who honestly makes a little money out of tennis loves it any the less. Art for art's sake, certainly—but where are the artists that are forbidden to enjoy the rewards of their art?

I know of the case of a young French sportsman who was an excellent tennis player. For years he had devoted himself to the study of the fine points of the game and had developed a style that was as original as it was remarkable. One day he wrenched his knee badly and weakened it. He has never been able to play tennis since, and furthermore had nothing to show for the years that he devoted to the game. He is also suffering, like many of my countrymen, from the depreciation of the franc. How much better off he would be to-day if he had only a small portion of the money that he earned for other people when the tennis enthusiasts stood on line to get in and watch this great star play.

Years ago a racket designed according to my ideas was made for me by a Paris manufacturer. I have played with that racket in every tournament. Altho it has sold widely on its own merits, I have never been permitted to make one sou profit out of it, I have never been allowed to give it my public indorsement, or to explain its merits and advantages over other rackets. Under the rulings of the French Amateur Association, that would have made me a professional. I claim that the ruling was unfair to me, and unfair to the people, especially the women, who might have improved their game by the use of a racket built on scientific principles.

Professional tennis will cut into the profits of the clubs existing to-day, and it is only natural that officials of these clubs should raise their voices and proclaim loudly that I have sold my birthright for a mess of pottage. I wonder, however, if the seats at Wimbledon will fetch $200 apiece, as they did this year, when just as good, if not better, tennis is being displayed next door by first-rate professionals at a fraction of that price. After all, "the game's the thing," and I am sure that Suzanne Lenglen, whether you call her an amateur, a professional or an Eskimo, will always try to play the same brand of tennis. (I may add that my information comes first hand.)

To offset this loss, tennis organizations will do wisely in abandoning their antiquated traditions and adopting some of the tactics of the Golf Association. The open meet will help them out of their difficulty, and the sooner they realize it the better it will be for tennis. Naturally, there will be a certain number of die-hards and irreconcilables. There always are. But from the inquiries that I have made the vast majority of tennis players and enthusiasts are in favor of the open meet.

Professional baseball is directly responsible for the great popularity of that game in America, and the same can be said of football in England. Tennis is more exciting, more scientific, healthier and less dangerous than either of these games. It is a more social game, because it can be played by both sexes. It is a more social game played in every country under the sun. It permits of international contests and international interests. Professional exhibitions and the gospel they will preach will quickly put tennis where it belongs—at the head of all sports.

While packing up for her American tour, Suzanne was asked by an Associated Press correspondent what she thought of Miss Browne's decision to follow her into the fresh pastures of professional tennis, and she exprest delight. However—

The announcement of Miss Browne's decision to leave the amateur ranks was no news to Suzanne, altho for a moment she pretended that it was. When an Associated Press representative reminded her that she had remarked to him a few weeks ago at Pourville that others would follow her course, and asked her whether it really was a surprize to hear of Miss Browne's decision, she contented herself with smiling a rather knowing smile.

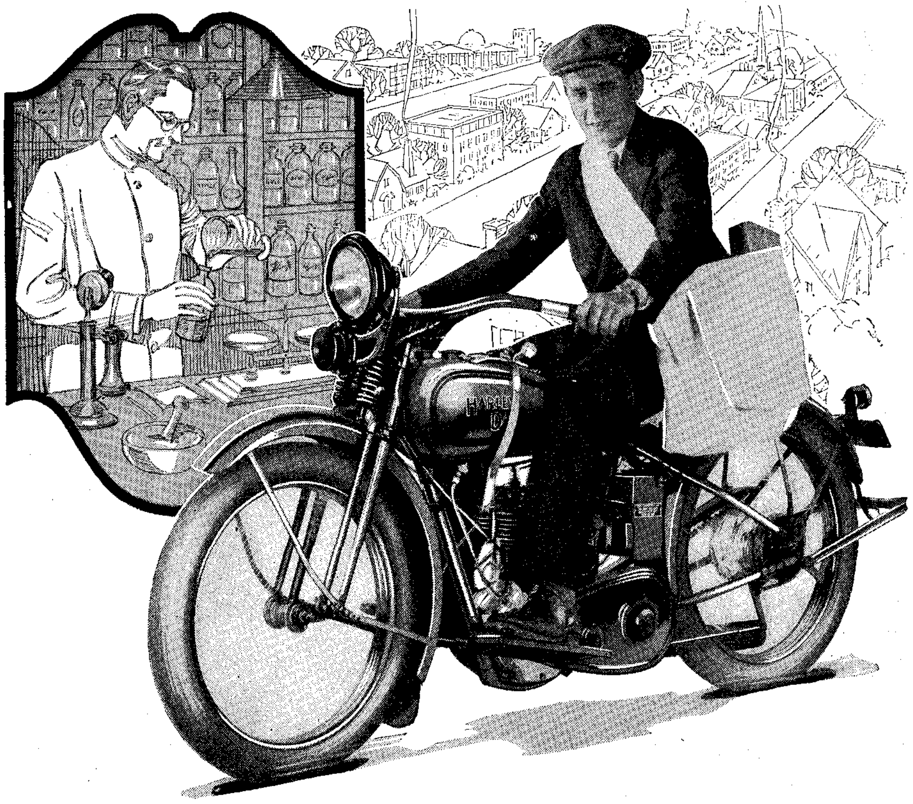
"But you can say I am delighted I am going to have such a sweet girl as Mary Browne with me on my tour," she said.

"With Miss Browne as an opponent you need not think it's going to be merely a series of exhibition matches," Suzanne added. "As a tennis player, she's terribly good. Her change to professional playing is just another straw showing how the wind is blowing."

In Berkeley, California, another Associated Press correspondent obtained this comment from Miss Helen Wills, former national champion:

"When Suzanne Lenglen appears on American tennis-courts, she must encounter worthy net opponents. I can think of no more competent representative of American tennis than Miss Mary Browne.

"Miss Browne's decision to enter the professional ranks is purely a personal matter with her and will have no bearing on amateur tennis. It is her own business, and I won't comment on it," Miss Wills



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MERCHANTS whose trade was limited to a few city blocks now extend their business radius *several miles.* The new Harley-Davidson Single makes it possible at amazingly low cost — *one cent per mile for deliveries!*

One boy with a Single can do the work of three boys with bicycles — or a dozen boys on foot! The machine pays for itself in a short time and then returns big profit dividends.

Investigate this modern business builder. The price is surprisingly low—complete with 3-speed transmission and full electric equipment, f. o. b. Milwaukee, . . $235

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The HARLEY-DAVIDSON
[New-Type Motorcycle] Single

Easy to Ride and Park

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☐ Interested in your Single; send catalog and my Dealer's name.
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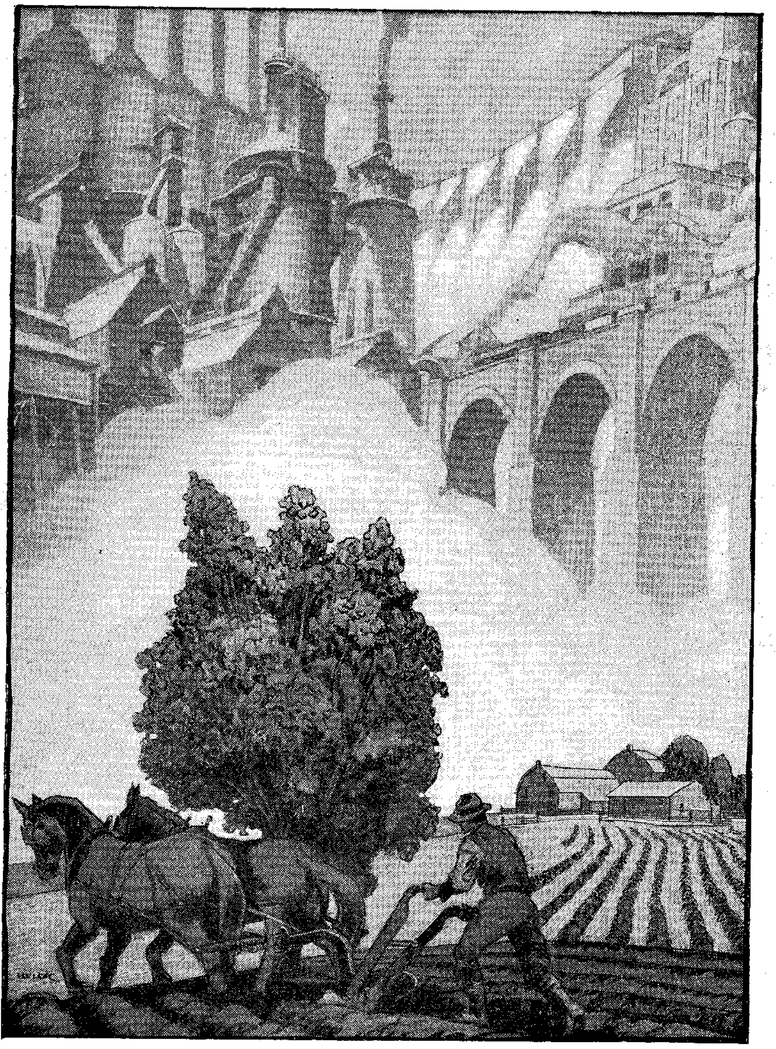


Not Magic –
just mind and muscle

THE SOUTH—the nation's winter playground—is setting new high marks in the story of American achievement. For, notable as are the South's friendly climate and genial hospitality, it is on her farms and in her workshops of industry that these marks are being made.

In the last twenty-five years the value of things made in the South has increased fivefold; and the value of things grown fourfold.

Such growth and progress suggest the magic wand, but it is the magic of mind and muscle—of hard work intelligently applied. The people of the South are making good use of the rich and varied resources that nature has bestowed upon them.

But the industrial and agricultural progress of the South is still in the first act. The years of greatest opportunity and achievement lie ahead.

The Southern Railway System, with its 8,000 miles of lines, serves the South from the northern gateways at Washington, Cincinnati and Louisville—from the western gateways at St. Louis and Memphis—to the ocean ports of Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville, and the Gulf ports of Mobile and New Orleans.

The Development Service of Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C., will gladly aid in securing industrial locations, farms and home sites in the South.

SOUTHERN
RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE SOUTHERN SERVES THE SOUTH

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

declared. "It is not unlikely that Miss Browne realized she had reached the height of her game as an amateur player, and that the amateur field had no more honors to offer. I don't blame her for taking the step if she thought it desirable."

While the air rustles with rumors of other prominent tennis players of both sexes who may join Mr. Pyle's professional aggregation, a number of writers speculate on the ultimate effect that professionalism may have on the game. No one seems particularly alarmed or pessimistic about it. F. P. A. remarks in the New York *World:*

> What is Mr. Pyle going to do for umpires and linesmen? All umpires and linesmen now give their services. Is Mr. Pyle going to pay umpires and linesmen? Is he going to have a traveling troupe? Or is he going to recruit these men from the cities he exhibits his net stars in? Does he know that a doubles match calls for—counting the umpire, the net umpire and the foot-fault judge—thirteen persons? . . . The gallery will want to know immediately whether the ball was out. And it takes years of experience, not only to judge such things, but also to articulate the decisions quickly and loudly. . . . Our price for turning pro is $1,000,000. And that is only for taking the center service line in one match.

HOW MOLLA MALLORY CAME BACK

"MOLLA was always a tomboy," commented an old friend who had played with her as a girl in Norway. "She fought harder than any boy. In snow fights she was invincible."

And that Viking spirit stood her in good stead when she snatched back her tennis crown "in a match which will be written into the history of the sport as the most gripping, grueling duel ever fought by women players in an American championship—a battle so fierce, so furious and so abounding in tense situations that none who witnessed it will ever forget." So declares the New York *World*, while the Washington *Post* carols editorially:

> The combats of the lawn-tennis courts are sometimes so epic in character that it would almost require the pen of a Homer to do justice to the chronicle of them and to set forth to full advantage the ebb and flow of the fortunes of the contenders. Magnificent victories have ere now been achieved when all seemed lost, but there is scarcely on record a more astounding example of what the will to win can do when it is backed up by courage that never falters and by skill that flashes out most brilliantly as difficulties and dangers present themselves in long array, than in the regaining of the championship by Mrs. Molla Mallory at Forest Hills on Monday last. The success was all the more remarkable in that it was achieved against an opponent who not only had recently downed Miss Wills, but also had invariably taken the measure of Molla herself on the numerous

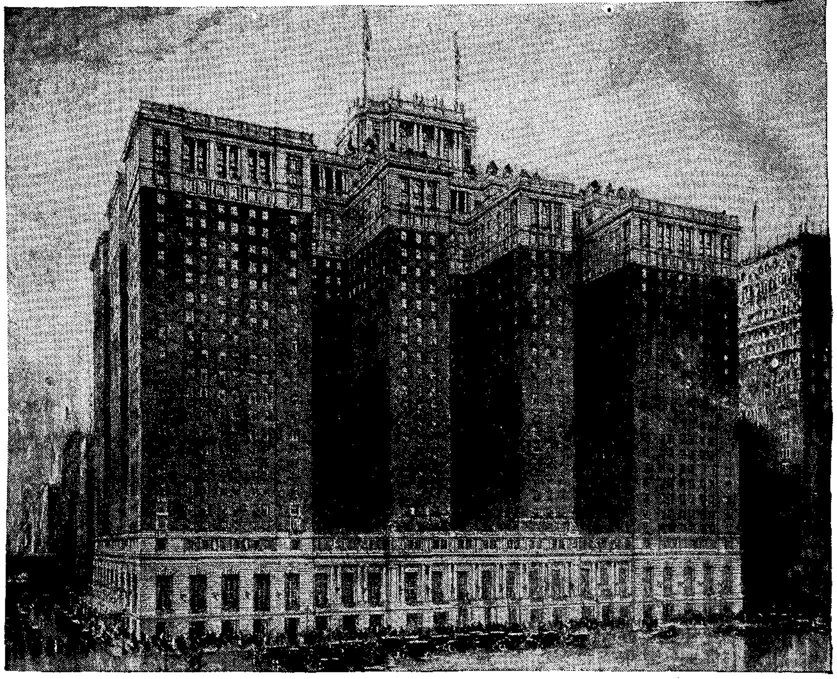
occasions on which they had previously met.

When the rivals came face to face in the last stage of the tournament, it was therefore quite in accordance with the fitness of things that Miss Ryan should be, as she was, a strong favorite and almost universally expected to set the final seal on her fame by annexing the trophy that goes with championship honors. At the outset it seemed as if this diagnosis of the situation was correct, for in the first set Miss Ryan rapidly went into a lead of 4 to 1, and took the set fairly easily by 6 to 4. By long, scorching, and accurate drives and a couple of dazzling volleys, Mrs. Mallory retorted in kind, and took the second set by the same score. In the third and deciding set the Norwegian-born girl seemed doomed, for she was hopelessly off stroke, and was led by 4 to 0. Then, however, she recovered, and, showing some of her best form, she made the set all square at four all. From that point on it was a struggle of Titans, which finally ended in Molla's victory by a score of 9 to 7.

Miss Ryan, tho beaten, was not disgraced, and she went on to give a taste of her quality by winning with her partner, Miss Goss, the doubles championship against such formidable opponents as Miss Browne and Mrs. Chapin in a long-drawn-out battle, in which the final score was 3—6, 6—4, 12—10. Miss Ryan's grit and powers of endurance may be inferred from the fact that, during the afternoon, she played no fewer than 77 games, and at the finish showed little sign of weariness. She is evidently of the stuff of which champions are made, and she lives to fight another day.

Returning to the *World's* account, contributed by Charles E. Parker to its sporting page:

> It was the meeting of the "tiger women" of the sport, for Mrs. Mallory, the swarthy-skinned Norsewoman, had been so styled when first she came here a dozen years ago, while her opponent, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, had shared the pseudonym as the result of the ferocity of her court tactics and the mercilessness of her treatment of American tennis rivals.
>
> Miss Ryan was the odds-on favorite. For her, so it is said, a victory meant not only the title recently surrendered by Miss Helen Wills, but a substantial money return in the form of a professional contract as a member of the Pyle-Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen troupe which shortly is to tour this country. That she would come forth victorious was the firm conviction of every tennis expert. She had faced Mrs. Mallory in eight matches prior to yesterday's battle and in each one had been returned the winner, and usually by overwhelming scores.
>
> Due cognizance of the great improvement in Molla's game this season did not serve to alter the belief that she would yield the racket; and the cement arena of the West Side Tennis Club, in which their battle was waged, held relatively but a few onlookers.
>
> But what a tennis treat those watching souls enjoyed. There was little indication such was to be their lot during the opening set, for while Mrs. Mallory played courageously her favored adversary appeared to have much the better of things as she took the set. The second set opened without a threat of what was to come, but a late rally by Mrs. Mallory served to send her in the victor and square the match. The gallery believed that display was merely a flash of the old Molla, and was certain such was the case when the final set opened with Miss



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The architects, Holabird & Roche, knew that the selected, fine grained, heartwood stock of which these sash and frames are made would stand weathering and operate smoothly for years to come.

Fifteen years ago, these same architects used Douglas Fir sash and frames in the North American Building, Chicago. Today these sash and frames are in good condition. They have withstood the attacks of Chicago's winters and summers, smoke and gases. They have held their paint. They haven't rusted, warped or checked and the hardware is attached just as firmly as the day the carpenters put it on.

In many other well-known buildings Douglas Fir sash and frames have been rendering good service for years under widely different climatic conditions. Countless homes also have Douglas Fir window sash and frames as well as studs, joists, rafters, siding, gutters, interior and exterior trim, floors and doors.

Douglas Fir is an all-purpose construction wood whose strength and durability are matched by its light weight and beauty. Your architect will be glad to specify Douglas Fir, your contractor will be glad to use this easily-worked West Coast wood; and the nation-wide distribution of Douglas Fir enables your local lumber dealers to supply you quickly.

Mail this coupon or send a postcard for the new, free, illustrated treatise, "Durable Douglas Fir — America's Permanent Lumber Supply." This was written by a forester and gives interesting, authentic information about Douglas Fir. You should have this booklet before you build. Write today.

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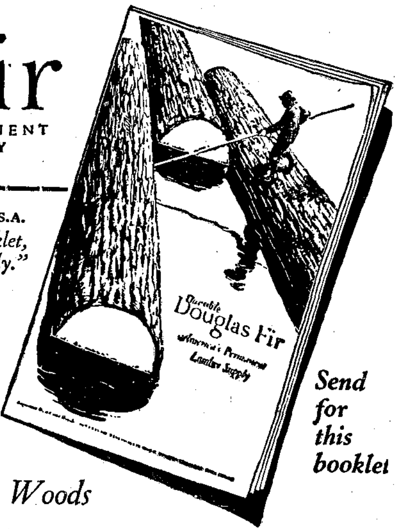

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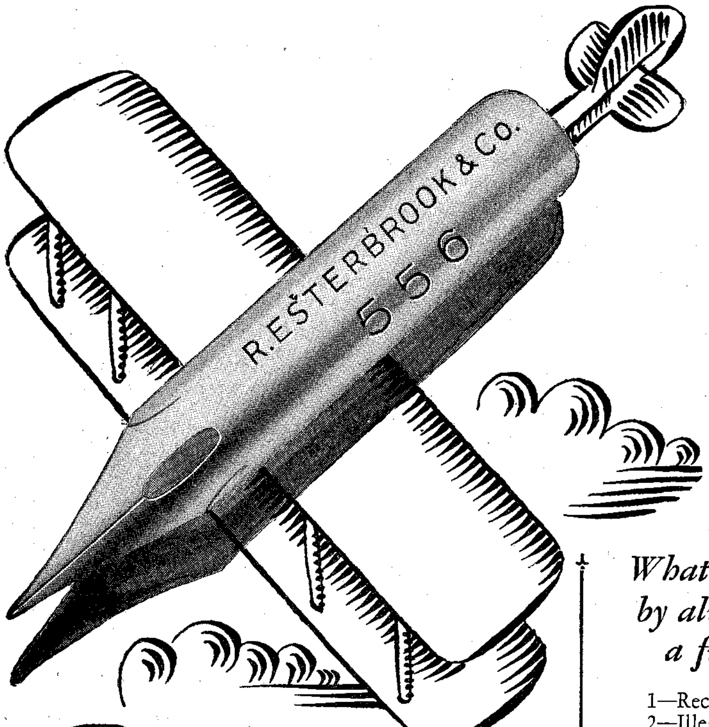

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An old pen's costly—messy, slow. It wastes your work and spoils your temper. New pens *save*—they're fast and clean. It pays to keep some FRESH pens handy—those that *stay* fresh—Esterbrooks!

There are Esterbrooks to humor every hand and every pen-use. You will catch the *mood* for writing with an Esterbrook to speed your thoughts.

Clip the coupon—get some samples. You will like their balance, freedom. Having Esterbrooks, and fresh ones, will become a useful habit. Get those samples—get them now!

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What you SAVE *by always using a fresh pen:*

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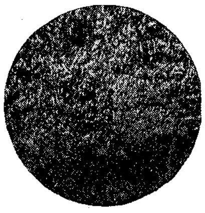
Startling differences in pens revealed by the microscope

Steel in an ordinary pen (enlarged 400 times)

The black areas (ferrite) and the white spots (cementite) are large and irregular. That makes it easy for the acid in ink to attack the ferrite. In a few hours the ferrite is eaten away and only the hard, sharp cementite is left. The pen is jagged, scratchy. You have to throw it away. Cheap pen—false economy.



Esterbrook Steel (enlarged 400 times)

See how fine, how evenly distributed the particles are! It is this close amalgamation of ferrite and cementite in Esterbrook steel that so strongly resists the acids in ink. That is why an Esterbrook pen stays smooth and flexible all through its long service. Esterbrook—true economy.

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☐ Send me, free, "The Book of 100 Famous Signatures," showing autographs of great men and women, and a sample of Pen No. 556.

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☐ I enclose 15 cents, for which send me the "12 Most Popular Pens in the World," so that I can find the one that suits me.

WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS IN THE MARGIN BELOW

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Ryan taking the first four games in quick succession.

That development, however, was not indicative of what was in store. Mrs. Mallory, calling forth a brand of play which excelled anything she has shown in her long years of the sport—driving strokes that sizzled as the ball flew across the net and so strategically placed that when they did not score aces they opened the way for a sure counter on the following stroke—duplicated the work of her opponent by winning four straight games and squaring the set at four-all.

With that demonstration she so completely broke up Miss Ryan's hitherto all-conquering game that the favor promptly shifted to the Norsewoman, and altho their battle waged on at even terms to seven-all and once saw Miss Ryan at match point, it was Molla's contest, and her ultimate victory at 4—6, 6—4, 9—7, was the result.

Miss Ryan's day was not all unhappiness, however, for altho she will not wear the singles crown, and as a result will be unable, were that her expectation, to dictate terms to Mr. Pyle, she did succeed with the aid of her partner, Miss Eleanor Goss, in capturing the women's doubles championship from Miss Mary K. Browne and Mrs. Charlotte Hosmer Chapin in another engagement fully as thrilling which ended at twilight with the scores of 3—6, 6—4, 12—10.

Tennis of a very ordinary quality marked the opening of the singles final, says Mr. Parker. Both players were nervous and uncertain, while—

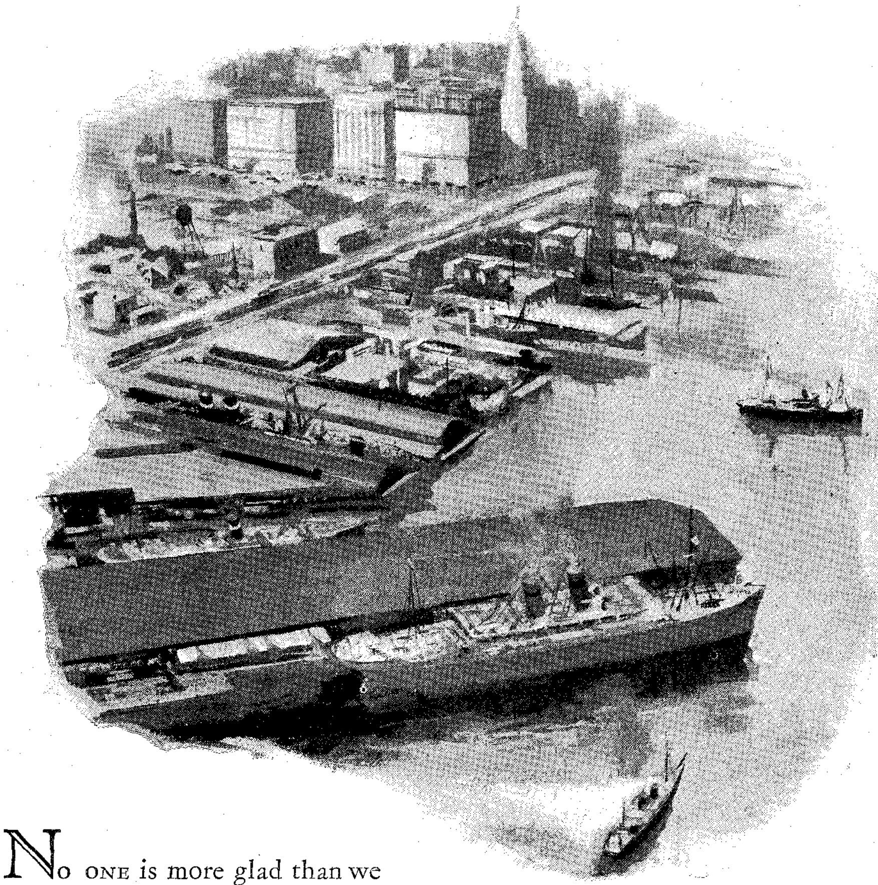
Miss Ryan was in her playing togs fully an hour before the time scheduled for play, and spent half of that period on an outside court busily practising service, and she and Mrs. Mallory were fidgeting about the marquee fully twenty minutes before the officials took their chairs. And when play began, both were netting or outing easy shots and often double-faulting on service.

The Ryan outlook appeared rosy when in the fourth game of the set the recently repatriated American began smashing service and racing into the forecourt for volleyed kills to break through Molla's delivery and lead the set at 3—1. But success seemed to upset her and two games later she thrice netted her attempts to return service, while in the game which followed she double-faulted away the deciding point.

A bit of luck in linesmen's rulings and a net-cord shot enabled her to break back on Mrs. Mallory in the eighth game, but she was way off again in the ninth and twice double-faulted after she was at set-point, and lost the game. But she was herself again in the tenth and with a pretty cross-court volley and a deft chop stroke which trapt Mrs. Mallory, scored the break which gave her the first set.

The play of both contestants steadied considerably in the second session and for six games, each of which went to the server, the gallery was treated to excellent tennis. It was in the seventh game that Mrs. Mallory first evidenced the stroking and strategy which were to bring her the victory. Until that game Miss Ryan's chopped drives had been occasioning Molla all sorts of trouble, and when the Californian interspersed between her base-line drive a more tender stroke, which barely carried the ball

The inevitable center of the new and fast developing Southeast



The majestic St. Johns River provides economical commercial facilities for Jacksonville's industries . . . ideal sites for country estates.

No one is more glad than we that the heyday of feverish speculation in Florida, the rush after quick gold, has ended, for Florida's real development, safe and inevitable, can now proceed. Industrial and agricultural Florida is now free to develop on the sound foundations of opportunity and service.

Business in Jacksonville continues to run larger than in 1925—marked percentages of increase being shown in such basic things as groceries, dry-goods, hardware, building, bank and savings deposits and collections. Large manufacturers show lower operating costs for Jacksonville than for any other branch in the country. Jacksonville's power rates are among the lowest of any city. Labor is plentiful and friendly, and year-round working conditions are ideal.

Jacksonville is rapidly realizing its destiny as the flourishing metropolis of the new and greater Southeast . . . a vast district that today is growing faster than any other section of America.

The enormous resources of Jacksonville's supporting territory have scarcely been touched. Already Jacksonville handles more than 3500 carloads of lumber each month, with billions of feet of pine timber waiting to be cut. Nearly all of Florida's millions of tons of fruits and vegetables pass through Jacksonville on their way to America's homes—and potatoes, lettuce, celery, cucumbers and florist crops show possibilities for much greater development. Dairying and poultry raising are on the increase and have an abundant home market. The rich resources of the surrounding country and its commanding position from the point of service have made it impossible for Jacksonville not to grow.

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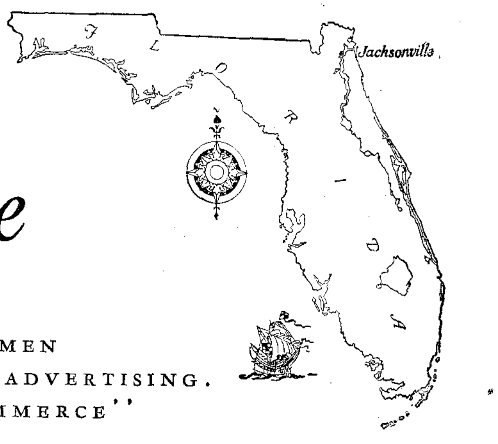

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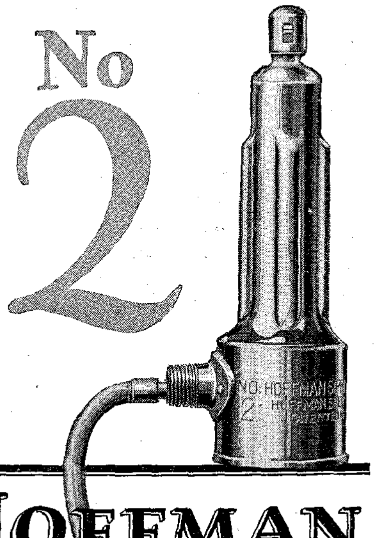

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

over the net, she invariably scored. But now Molla began putting more pace on the ball and sharper angles, and when Miss Ryan sought to meet such tactics by advancing to the forecourt, Molla would shoot the ball so swiftly and so sharply angled that clean placements came one after the other.

In the seventh game, which went to deuce, Molla registered no less than five cross-court placements and broke through Miss Ryan's service to lead at 4—3. Miss Ryan retrieved that break in the eighth game, but could not match the play of her rival during the remainder of the set, and Molla, with three earned points in the ninth game, broke back once more and took the set by winning on service in the tenth.

The rest period which followed appeared to have benefited Miss Ryan, and her fine stroking, aided by numerous double faults and errors from Molla's racket, soon saw the Californian leading 4—0. Then came that inspiring four-game rally by the Norse woman. Once again she increased the pace of her stroking; once again she began angling her terrific drives in such manner that she kept her adversary continuously on the run, continuously on the defensive.

Cross-court placements with Miss Ryan on the baseline, stinging passing shots when Miss Ryan came to the net, and the clever-est handling of the hitherto treacherous trap-shots, saw point after point registered in Mrs. Mallory's favor until the set was squared at 4-all.

Then came a spell when there seemed little to chose between the warring racket wielders. It continued, with service winning easily, until the fourteenth game, when, with Mrs. Mallory delivering and Miss Ryan making a desperate bid for victory, the latter worked her way to match point —leading at 6—5 in games and 40—30 in points. But with the victory seemingly within the grasp of the Californian, Molla fought all the fiercer, while Miss Ryan fell into errors, and altho the game went to deuce three times before it was won it was Molla who won it.

Victory in that crucial game showed the fates were with Molla. Until that point, the luck had favored Miss Ryan. On several occasions shots outed by her were unnoticed and unpenalized by the linesmen, and net-cord hits invariably dropt on the scoring side of the barrier. But Lady Fortune was with Molla in the fifteenth game. It showed its hand when a fluke return of service—the ball hit the wood of her racket and described several strange evolutions—landed just over the net for an earned point. It showed a moment later when a net-cord shot, after trembling on the top of the barrier, dropt over for a placement and the point which sent Mrs. Mallory into an 8 to 7 lead on Miss Ryan's service.

This victory meant that a win on service would give Mrs. Mallory the match, and that win came on the eighth point of the sixteenth game, after Molla had been at match point no less than four times.

That victory gave Molla her seventh national championship singles title—a record never equaled either here or abroad in women's tennis—and it made her the happiest woman in this fair land. It was the belief of the majority that her play of yesterday would have prevailed had Miss Wills been her opponent. Certainly

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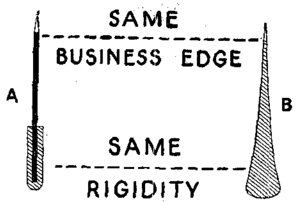

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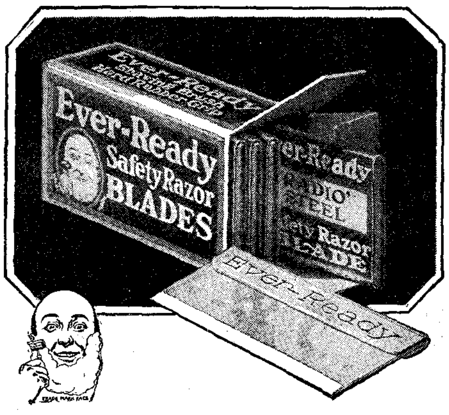
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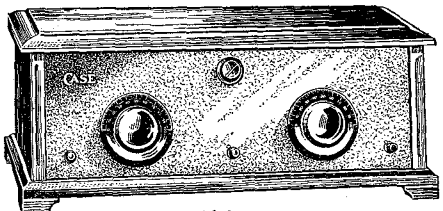

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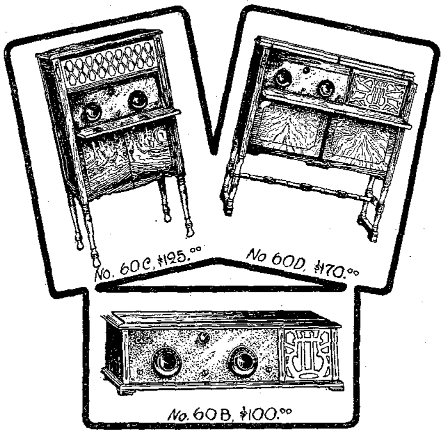

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Molla never played better tennis in her long career.

"A triumph over feminism" was the observation of James Kevin McGuinness on the style of both Mrs. Mallory and Miss Ryan. Writing in the New York *Evening Post* of the previous day's play, he remarked:

> Whatever mechanical defects their games may have disclosed to the expert gaze, lay vision saw chiefly that something akin to masculine force inspired their merciless conquests on the cropped turf of Forest Hills.
>
> There was nothing of Mademoiselle Lenglen's pirouetting coquetry about the bronzed Viking woman, or about the frowning Amazon from California; nor was there trace of the absent Miss Wills's placid girlishness softening either. Mrs. Mallory and Miss Ryan moved ruthlessly to their objectives, grim and tight-lipped.
>
> The contrast between victors and vanquished was intensified by Miss Martha Bayard's tow-headed and fluffy helplessness before Mrs. Mallory's wrenching drives, and by the exclamations of dismay which Miss Mary K. Browne did not stifle when a colder mind and a hotter vigor overwhelmed her.
>
> "Oh! She's *too* good!" Miss Browne cried, late in her second set against Miss Ryan. Whenever she made an error, the softer of the two Californians shook her head, semitragically.

THE SONS OF MAN O' WAR

"WILL a horse that has never been overtaxed, and is in full possession of his youth, vigor and health, make a greater sire than a great horse which has been raced out and then removed to the breeding stall?" asks Sidney Sutherland, in *Liberty*, and his question seems to be answered in the affirmative by the recent performances of Scapa Flow and Crusader, respective winners of the Futurity and the Jockey Club Gold Cup. "When Crusader challenged Espino, he challenged as his great sire used to do, irresistibly," while the same afternoon, his half-brother "upheld family tradition in a bitter duel, in which no quarter was begged or given, and beat Candy Queen by a nose in the Futurity," writes Henry Wales of the New York *Herald Tribune*. Man o' War, the sire of these remarkable colts, was retired to the stud at the age of three, by Samuel G. Riddle, his owner. His twenty victories were won "far ahead of the field, under a heavy pull," says Mr. Sutherland. "It was Mr. Riddle's order to his riders that they win, but refrain from straining the great horse. From the view-point of the strictly racing enthusiast, this was hard lines, because if the horse had been permitted to run at top speed, he unquestionably would have shattered every world's record." On the other hand, "as a result of this exemplary sportsman's attitude, the world for the first time is to learn what it never had a chance to find out because of

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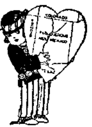
Albuquerque Civic Council



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the greed of owners who had an unbeatable animal in their colors. Thus from the view-point of scientific curiosity, it was a lucky thing Mr. Riddle got him."

Not only from a scientific, but from a financial standpoint as well, for we read:

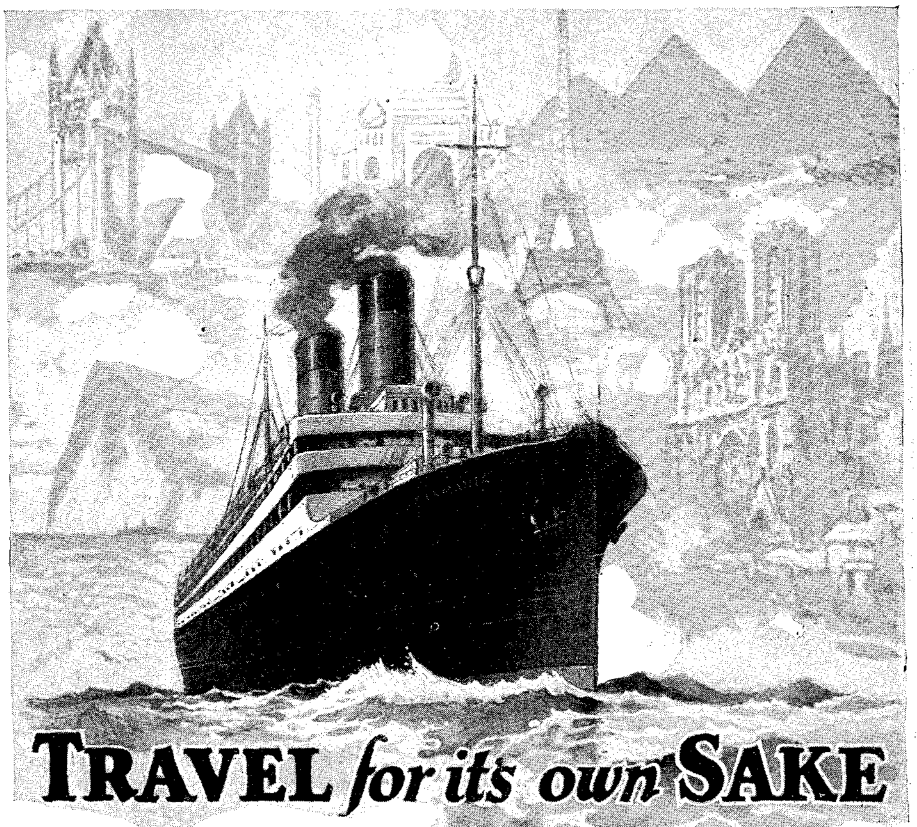
> With only three crops of his get on the tracks of America, and only nine years of age himself, six of which he has passed in the stud, he has dispatched to the barrier about a dozen racers, which have earned in two years more than $365,000. One of his fillies sold for $55,000. This, added to the $249,465 that Man o' War won in his twenty-one starts, brings his racing value to Mr. Riddle to $658,263.
>
> If we regard the fees that the great stallion has earned—about forty mares a season for six seasons at $2,500 a stand—we begin to appreciate that $1,258,263 is a pretty handsome return on Mr. Riddle's original investment. He paid Major Belmont just $5,000 for Man o' War as a yearling! As a sire, reproducing in his progeny the qualities that won the world's admiration, he is approaching the pinnacle of his breeder's fascinating experiments.

Man o' War is now at stud at Faraway Farm, in Kentucky, managed by Miss Elizabeth Daingerfield, and with him she is endeavoring to prove one of her father's theories, for Julius Kleiman, in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* tells us:

> One of Major Daingerfield's ideas on race-horse breeding was the use of the American stallion. The prevalent custom was to use American mares in mating, but to bring the stallions from England or from France. Daingerfield was not the first to believe that American stallions were the animals to use in breeding. But he was really the first to advocate this theory strongly and put it plentifully into practise.
>
> So instead of importing horses to father the yearlings on his farm, Major Daingerfield used American horses. If a foreign horse was to be used in this business, said he, let it be the mare.

Of the colts Man o' War has sired, the most famous are American Flag, last year's champion three-year-old, Edith Cavell, Maid at Arms, Mars, Taps, Dress Parade, By Hisself, Crusader and Scapa Flow. Of the double triumph of the last-named colts at Belmont Park, we read in the *Herald Tribune:*

> There was no fluke to the victory of Scapa Flow. He won like a good horse. He stood a long drive gamely, and he refused to surrender. He had to be an excellent horse to fight through that last furlong against the lighter-weighted Candy Queen, and after a half-dozen high-class two-year-olds had taken a belt at the pacemaker at some stage of the journey. In several of his previous races, Scapa Flow might have won but for the breaks in luck.
>
> Be that as it may, it must be confessed the luck yesterday afternoon was against Mr. Whitney, Candy Queen's owner. She would not race kindly as usual through a course to which she was plainly unaccustomed. She couldn't seem to get the proper hang of things along the straight path, and swerved all over the course.
>
> An eye-filling and soul-stirring sight it was through that first quarter of a mile; a string of straining two-year-olds, spread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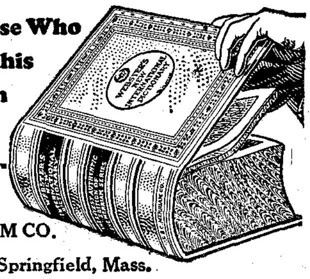

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

across the track from rail to rail and, moving onward almost in dress-parade alinement, as a great cloud of dust was kicked against the bright green verdure of the distant landscape. Even with the most powerful glasses, at that stage of the running, it was difficult to discern just what was in front. Certain it was that Scapa Flow was right up with the van, and running easily. There also the flaming red of Candy Queen was as conspicuous as the Jeffords green.

As they came into closer view it was seen that Scapa Flow actually was in front. But he led by no safe margin by any means. Candy Queen refused to be shaken off. Sande had a snug hold of Valorous, evidently determined to conserve his resources in stamina for one gallant charge through the final furlong.

Nearer they came, and now it was seen that Candy Queen, which finally decided to run straight, was almost on even terms with Scapa Flow. The pair of them were a couple of lengths ahead of Valorous. The rest of the field was pretty closely bunched, with Adios on the outside gaining steadily.

At the eighth pole Candy Queen and Scapa Flow seemed to be running side by side. And then Sande charged down with Valorous in what threatened to develop into a three-cornered duel.

The big crowd now was straining with all the desperation of Scapa Flow and Candy Queen; straining under the tensest excitement of a finish that was not decided until the last three jumps. So gamely did Candy Queen answer Thurber's whip, that Laverne Fator in turn was forced to draw his quirt. There is no better whip-finisher than Fator, but it required all his skill and art under such great weight disadvantage to save the day for Scapa Flow. Right at the end he picked up the great son of Man o' War and hurled him over the line to victory.

The Futurity was run and won by Scapa Flow. For the time he must take highest rank among the championship aspirants. Whether he can travel on to a longer route, remains to be seen. But he has proved his class as far as two-year-olds have been asked to go up to this time. And in his victory Laverne Fator should not be forgotten, for Fator rode a faultless race in rating him in front while conserving his best for the supreme effort.

Of Crusader's victory in The Jockey Club Gold Cup race, we are told by Mr. Wales that:

> Never in victory had he been more impressive than in his running of that two miles. He left no doubt whatever, that he is some few pounds better than either Espino or Mars, his contemporaries and late conquerors.
>
> There were some who found fault with Laverne Fator's handling of Espino. Mr. Ziegler's three-year-old usually comes from behind. But he broke in front in this cup race, and every one concerned absolutely declined to take the honor from him. There was no pace in the first three-quarters of a mile. The field was clearly cantering. Fator all that while had Espino under triple wraps. To guard against strangling his horse he was forced to let him step along a little more freely in the back-stretch, where he opened a lead of a half-dozen lengths on Crusader

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at one stage of the journey. Crusader always held safely that contending position.

In the home stretch, Altawood and Mars could not answer the challenge of Fator, who let out a wrap or two on Espino. Together they dropt farther and farther behind. Crusader, a length off the leader, was holding his own as he swung out far enough for unhampered racing room. And then, for the first time, Johnny Maiben called on this gallant son of Man o' War.

In a half-dozen strides, Laverne Fator, grimly watching the favorite all the while, had gone from a pull to a drive with Espino. The Ziegler colt gave all he had. For nearly a furlong he held as the big crowd suspended its breathing. Foot by foot, Crusader crept up. Fator went to the whip. Maiben was still as a graven image.

"At the finish" says the New York *Times:*

"Pandemonium reigned in the stands. Followers of both struggling colts urged them on with shouts and screams, but Crusader was not to be denied. With stubborn courage he began to draw ahead, and as they flashed past the winning post to the accompaniment of a deafening roar there was daylight between them."

Needless Trepidation.—
Some things I am afraid of,
I live in constant fear
That thoughtless speech of mine shall reach
A child's attentive ear.
—*Edgar A. Guest, New York Telegram.*

I think your fear's unfounded—
You think you'd shock 'em? Say,
If most kids' speech could ever reach
Your ears, you'd faint away!
—*Ted Robinson, Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Sizing Up the Sheik.—A popular actor was appearing as Sidney Carton in "A Tale of Two Cities."

"It is a far, far better thing that I do," he declaimed, "than I have ever done before."

"I think he was better in 'Busted Hearts'," whispered a girl in the audience. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

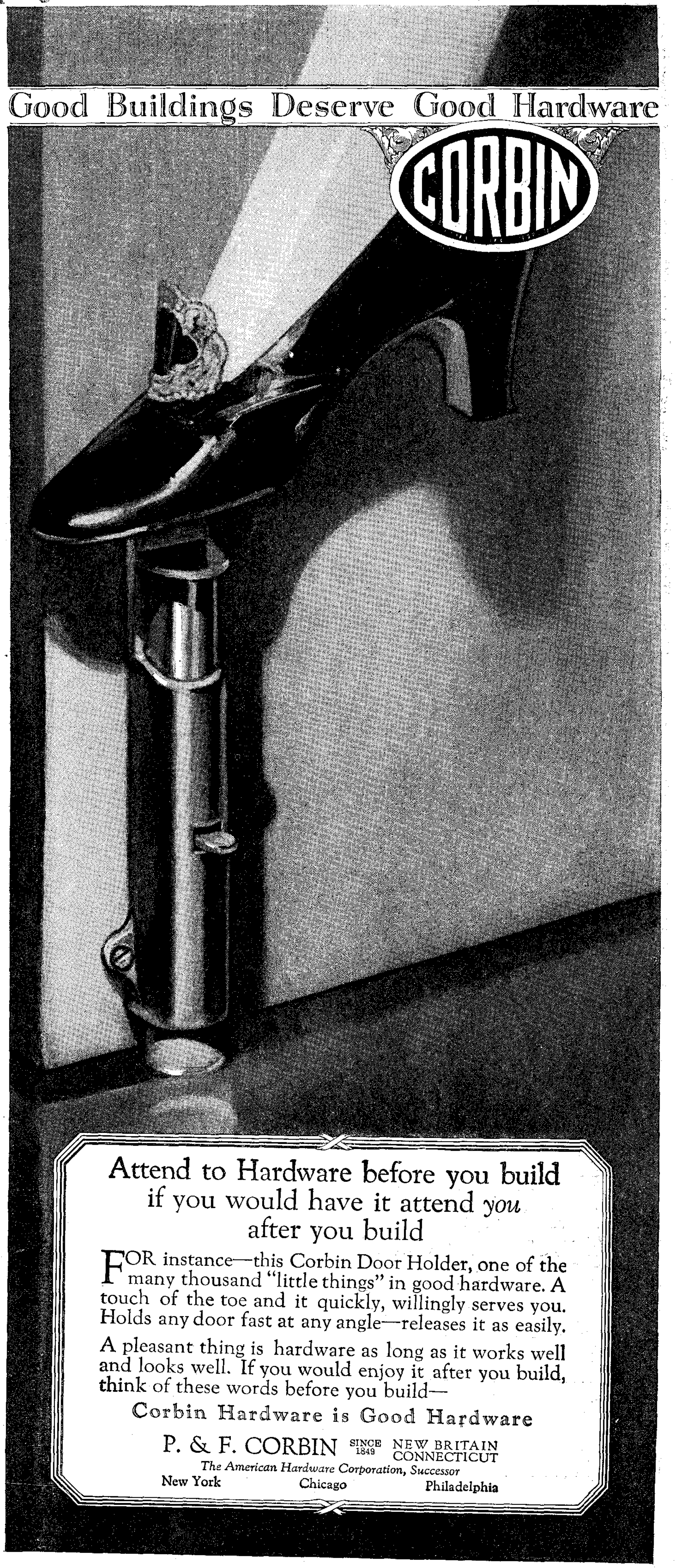
Too Much Affluent Opulence.—MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (AP).—John F. Howard, a wealthy rich salad dressing maker from Haverhill, Mass., has disappeared.—*Virginia paper.*

High-Powered Salesmanship.—This is the fourth home built by Mrs. England during the past two years, most of which were sold before being contemplated.—*California paper.*

To Burn Up the Road.—1.75 "Mikado" Roadster, 1.39—Brown enamel with white lining. Oblong shape. Self-basting and browning. Family size. 1.39.—*Ad in an Ohio paper.*

A Loquacity Record.—Mrs. Corson last Saturday also beat the former men's record, but fell short of Miss Ederle's time, talking fifteen hours twenty-eight minutes.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Making the Best of It.—The funeral was held last Friday afternoon and entertainment was in the family lot in Fairview Cemetery.—*Massachusetts paper.*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World's Work, May, 1926—
"It seems safe to conclude that the field of guaranteed mortgage securities offers a higher return than any other field possessing an equal degree of safety."

Harper's, June, 1926—
"The income from guaranteed bonds will generally average a higher return than can be obtained from other bonds comparable to them in security."

Forum, April, 1926—
"Before the investor in guaranteed mortgage bonds can suffer loss, a number of calamities must occur. If the original maker of the mortgage fails to pay, the loss must be made good by the Mortgage Company. If the Mortgage Company's resources are in any way impaired, then the loss must be made good by the Surety Company. Then only can the investor suffer loss. However, it is fairly evident that if such a series of disasters should develop it could only be as a result of nation-wide collapse."

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

PROSPERITY FOR THE RAILROADS

AFTER six years of patient effort, the majority of our railroads have come within sight of the fair return of 5.75 per cent. contemplated by the Transportation Act of 1920. Ever since the railroads were turned back from Federal control, notes the New York *Herald Tribune*, their earnings and operating efficiency have been constantly on the up-grade. In 1925 railway earnings crossed the billion-dollar mark and broke all previous records. So far during the current year, the showing has been even better, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Railway Economics. The net operating income of the Class I railroads (whose mileage and aggregate income represent all but a fraction of the entire country's) was $494,866,776 for the first six months of this year, equal to 5.6 per cent. on the tentative valuation of $21,180,000,000. This is an increase of more than $55,000,000 over the same period in 1925. Twenty-two of the Class I railroads, however, are said to have operated at a loss during the first half of this year. Thirteen of these were Western lines, eight Eastern, and one Southern. According to the New York *Times:*

> Reports to the bureau show operating expenses for all the principal roads during the first half-year totaled $2,299,851,388, compared with $2,239,959,256 for the first half-year of 1925, or an increase of 2.7 per cent. Heavy outlays incidental to the removal of the February snows accounted for most of the increase.
>
> Expenditures for maintenance in the period totaled $1,054,005,103, an increase of $35,361,831 over last year. Of this figure $413,138,797, an increase of $24,722,668, went for maintenance of roadbed, and $640,866,306, an increase of $10,639,163, for the upkeep of equipment.

Not only are the railroads carrying more traffic than ever before, notes *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), but they are doing it more efficiently. There are two reasons for the good showing of the first half of this year, thinks the New York *World:*

> The railroads are having their share of the nation's prosperity, and they are being managed much more efficiently than in previous years. The part which the country's prosperity has played is indicated in the record freight loadings, which have held consistently ahead of last year.

David Lawrence, well-known Washington correspondent, agrees that—

> The showing of the railroads is another indication of the prosperous condition of the country. As such, it will be ammunition on the stump for the Members of Congress who are up for reelection this fall, and who will attribute the economic advances to the policies of the party in power.
>
> Second, it will revive the cry of the farm groups for lower freight rates so as to give a greater margin to the producer.
>
> Third, it may make more difficult the passage of the legislation proposed at the last session whereby the war debts of the railroads to the Government can be funded at lower interest rates.
>
> The principal effect, however, will be noted in the debate on agriculture. The railroads have been petitioned to reduce freight rates, but always have pleaded that they were not earning a fair return on the value of their property.

THE MOST PROSPEROUS NATIONS—IN THE LONG RUN

NATIONS have their lean and fat years, as well as corporations, but they do not make a yearly report to the stockholders. The National Bureau of Economic Research, however, is now making a survey of seventeen leading countries, and its forthcoming report will be the first of a new series of business cycle studies, according to the New York *Times.* At present the Bureau is certain that Canada and the United States lead the nations of the world in the proportion of years of prosperity to years of depression. The relative duration of the prosperous and deprest phases in the business cycles of seventeen countries, from 1890 to the most recent recession, is shown in this table:

	Period	*Years of Prosperity per Year of Depression*
Canada	1888–1924	1.86
United States	1890–1923	1.79
England	1890–1920	1.71
France	1890–1920	1.70
Australia	1890–1920	1.69
Sweden	1892–1920	1.67
Netherlands	1891–1920	1.61
India	1889–1920	1.43
Argentina	1890–1920	1.07
Japan	1890–1920	1.05
Germany	1890–1925	1.03
Italy	1888–1920	.98
South Africa	1890–1920	.89
Russia	1891–1925	.81
China	1888–1920	.65
Austria	1892–1922	.63
Brazil	1889–1924	.45

Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, Director of Research, explains that—

> The wide difference between the averages for the countries at the bottom and the top of the lists given here show how much business conditions are affected by political turmoil and stability. Brazil, China, Russia, and South Africa had grave troubles in the period for which we have compiled their annals, and Austria suffered from her proximity to the Balkan volcanoes. The other figures speak for themselves, but we should remember that the figures for each country speak that country's language.
>
> Swedish prosperity may differ from Canadian prosperity—the comparison is

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Real Estate

Industrial

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SOME DEFINITE EXAMPLES

	SUGGESTED INVESTMENTS	
For the young man, or man of limited surplus, availability of invested funds is second only to safety.	Laclede Gas Light Co. (St. Louis) 5½s, 1956 Associated Simmons Hardware Companies 6½s, 1933 Commonwealth Edison Co. (Chicago) First 4½s, 1956 Kansas City Power & Light Co. First 5s, 1952 Midland Utilities Company 5s, 1929	*Average yield about* 5.37%
For the large investor of substantial income, tax-exemption is often a determining factor.	Cleveland, Ohio, Improvement 4½s, 1933 Detroit, Mich. Improvement 4s, 1956 State of Louisiana Port Commission 5s, 1959 Burlington Joint Stock Land Bk. 4½s, 1955, Opt. '35 St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bk. 4½s, 1956, Opt. 1936	*Average yield about* 4.26%
For the woman investor dependent upon the income from her investments, safety is the all-important consideration.	Public Service Co. of Northern Ill. First and Ref. 5s, '56 Detroit City Gas Company First 6s, 1947 Hotel La Salle Company (Chicago) First 5½s, 1940 Fruit Growers Express Company Equipment 4½s, '30 Cudahy Packing Co. First 5s, 1946	*Average yield about* 5.21%
For the middle-aged investor more concerned with assured income than availability of principal, a well-diversified list of salable, though less active issues, is the logical choice, because of their higher yield.	Savoy-Plaza Corporation (N. Y.) First 6s, 1945 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. First 5s, 1941 Long-Bell Lumber Co. First 6s, 1942 Birmingham (Ala.) Water Works Co. First 5½s, 1954 New Jersey Power & Light Co. First 5s, 1936	*Average yield about* 5.65%
For the business house seeking to build up a reserve of liquid assets, readily negotiable investments are essential.	West Penn Power Co. First 5s, 1956 Armour & Company (Del.) First 5½s, 1943 Ohio Public Service Co. First and Refunding 5s, 1954 Republic of Uruguay External 6s, 1960 Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. (Chicago) 6s, 1927	*Average yield about* 5.24%

More thorough discussion of the importance of fitting the bond to the investor is contained in our booklet, "Essentials of a Sound Investment Policy." We would like to have you read it, and we shall be glad to send you a copy if you will write for booklet LD-96

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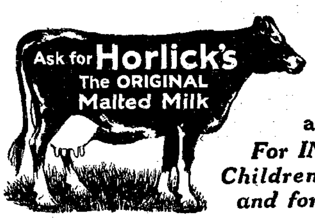

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

made between the prosperous and depress phases of Swedish cycles in one case and between the prosperous and depress phases of Canadian cycles in the other case. It is risky to say that one of these countries has been more prosperous than the other, even in the period here covered. And it is easy to see that any country might change its ranking in such a list radically within a decade or two.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR LAND INVESTORS

TO the many sets of "Ten Commandments" is added still another—the considerations which must be taken into account by the investor in suburban real estate. These are pointed out by W. Burke Harmon, an authority on New York City and suburban property, and are given by the New York *World* as follows:

1. Ask about time-tables. Remember that the location you choose must be within reasonable commuting distance, in point both of time and fares. Transportation is closely related to real-estate values.
2. Investigate the building restrictions. You probably know what you will build—but you must also know what your neighbor can build. Be sure restrictions are adequate with regard both to the cost of the houses and also their architectural design.
3. Inquire about the permanence of the improvements which are installed. Has the developer a permanent maintenance fund, or is he interested only until the property is completely sold?
4. Have *curiosity* about your *future* neighbors. Inquire about the class of people who are purchasing. Are they substantial people who will add to the attractiveness of the neighborhood?
5. Investigate the developer as well as his development. Make sure that he keeps promises, that he is financially sound, and that he builds his holdings up, instead of merely getting rid of them.
6. Look ahead a few years. Remember that if the necessity ever arose for unavoidable delinquency in your payments, or forfeiture of your property, you would really be very helpless. Inquire about the history of the developer, in such circumstances, whether he would help you find a buyer for your holdings.
7. Think of competition. Remember that the developer is himself your strongest competitor until he has completely marketed his holdings. Because there will be no appreciable increase in value of the property until he is sold out; inquire about his ability to complete his sales in the face of possibly changed business conditions.
8. Think about your family. Find out about play space for children, and the educational, social and recreational surroundings. In twenty years these may make a tremendous difference in home values.
9. Buy within your means. Do not buy instalment property for speculation or with money you might need for some sudden emergency.
10. Choose carefully only of the best, as you would with any other investment. Increases may possibly come slower than you expect. Be sure that your investment is worth holding over a period of years.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 8.—The flag-ship of the British fleet in Far Eastern waters, *H. M. S. Hawkins*, is dispatched up the Yangtse Kiang River to Hankow and Wanhsien, where three British naval officers and three sailors have been killed by Chinese soldiers.

Germany is unanimously elected to the League of Nations, and a permanent seat in the Council of the League is awarded to her, while the non-permanent Council seats are increased from six to nine.

September 9.—Two corps of the Republican Guards supporting General Pangalos, the ousted Dictator of Greece, mutiny, but are crusht with a loss on both sides of twenty-three killed and many wounded.

September 10.—Two American sailors are reported to have been wounded recently when the destroyers *Stewart* and *Pope* encountered rifle and machine-gun fire on the Yangtse Kiang River, China. A Belgian missionary is also reported to have been killed by Chinese soldiers, and Japanese ships are reported to have been fired upon.

The French Council of Ministers orders a reduction in the French Army of 2,700 officers and 7,000 cavalrymen. Many naval and military depots are also ordered converted into sources of revenue.

George Michel, a Paris baker, swims across the English Channel, from Cape Gris-Nez to St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, in eleven hours and five minutes.

September 11.—Premier Mussolini escapes assassination at the hands of a young anarchist, who hurls a bomb at the Italian Premier's motor-car en route to the Foreign Office. Afterwards Premier Mussolini utters a warning that other Governments must not harbor assassins.

Spain's resignation from the League of Nations, to take effect after the required two-years' interval, is handed to the Secretary-General of the League.

September 13.—A gang of brigands is reported to have captured Jacob Rosenthal, a New York merchant, in the State of Morelos, Mexico.

September 14.—The Locarno treaties formally come into force when representatives of the several nations signatory to the pacts exchange them at the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

DOMESTIC

September 7.—Gov. J. J. Blaine, Republican-Progressive, indorsed by Senator La Follette, defeats Senator Irvine L. Lenroot for nomination for Senator from Wisconsin.

September 9.—William M. Johnston defeats Rene Lacoste, French, 6-0, 6-4, 0-6, 6-0, in the Davis Cup singles at Germantown, Philadelphia, and William T. Tilden defeats Jean Borotra, French, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

September 10.—Richard Norris Williams and Vincent Richards defeat the French challenging team of Jacques Brugnon, and Henri Cochet, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2, and the doubles victory gives the United States the Davis Cup again.

September 13.—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine is reelected over his Democratic opponent, Ernest L. McLean.

The Ku Klux Klan holds a parade in Washington, with marchers estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000—about half the number who paraded last year.

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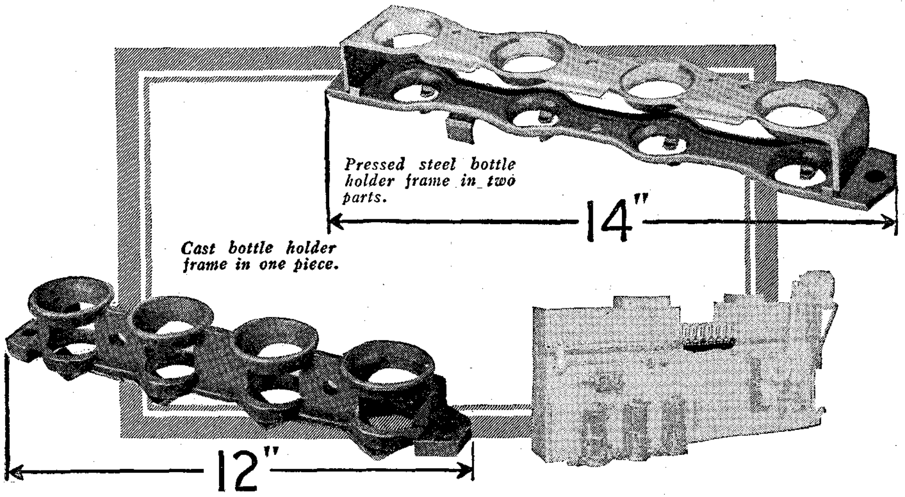
Pressed steel bottle holder frame in two parts.
14"
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Whence This Emotion?—Wife—"John, why are you so delighted at his sliding second base—do you know him personally?"
—*Judge.*

Wrong Side of the Ledger.—"Is he a credit to his family?"

"No; a debit, by all accounts."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

In Illinois.—"Well," said the successful candidate, when the vote returns clearly indicated that he had been elected, "it's all over but the investigating."—*Judge.*

Theological Note.—
G. O. P. EXPECTED
TO RENAME MOSES
—*Headlines in Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Making Time Stand Still.—When you go away for the summer, take the precaution to sprinkle borax under the carpets and thus keep away the months.—*Connecticut paper.*

Rubber Hose.—"What's good for my wife's fallen arches?"

"Rubber heels."

"What shall I rub 'em with?"—*Pittsburgh First.*

Caveat Emptor.—
FORD COUPE
1924 balloon tires, natural wood wheels; won't last twelve hours.—*Ad in the Ohio State Journal.*

Pop's Immunity Bath.—"Erie, dear! Don't go too far in the water!"

"But, look, Daddy's out a long way."

"I know, dear, but your father's insured!"—*The Humorist* (*London*).

The Gallant Ghost.—
DEAD MAN HELPING WIFE
INTO CAR WHEN FATAL
SHOT IS FIRED
—*Headlines in a San Antonio paper.*

Asleep at the Switch.—A dramatic critic on being presented to a glorious new diva, could only murmur "Words fail me."

"I was expecting at least a column," responded the practical woman.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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Casabianca to Date.—
The boy stood on the burning deck—
Oh, he was grand to brave it—
'Twas a celluloid deck of cards
Alight—and he meant to save it.
—*Florida Times-Union.*

The Truthful Candidate.—
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BIGGER
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EIGHT YEARS
CRIMINAL
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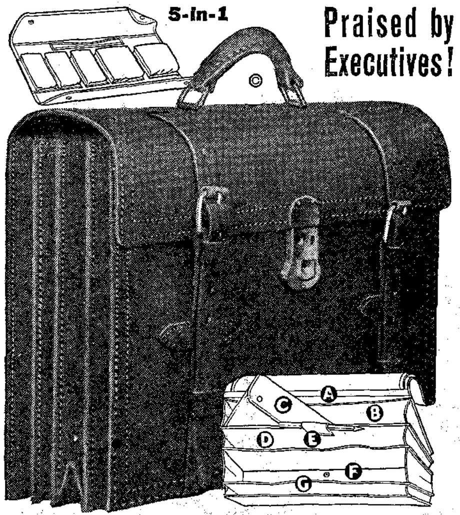

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(D) *Semi-stiff partition; for sketches, drawings, catalogues, magazines, stationery, order books, etc.*
(E) *Loop for Pencil or Fountain Pen.*
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Continued

A Wet Visitor.—The Bishop will then go to Chicago for a weep.—*New York Times.*

A Fine Distinction.—
SLAYS HIS WIFE,
KILLS HIMSELF
—*Indiana paper.*

Looking for Attractions?—
Plant City Theater
Goes on Lengthy Trip
—*Tampa paper.*

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.—
A. SCHLUETER
FOUND SHOT
DEAD BY AUTO
—*Headlines in a Pennsylvania paper.*

Milkweed Sap?—
CALL
ELM PLACE DAIRY
For the best Pasteurized Milk
from Tuberculin Tested Herbs
—*Wheaton (Ill.) business folder.*

Electrifying the Family.—Born to the wife of E. L. Maxson, of Chickasaw Avenue, a daughter (Dorothy Shade) mother and child doing well, father convalescent, but grandfather (the Colonel) in a precarious condition.—*Eagle Rock (Calif.) paper.*

Triumphant Bookkeeping.—VISITOR—"Isn't it difficult to keep your household budget straight?"

MRS. NEWLYWED—"My dear—it's terrible. This month I've had to put in four mistakes to make mine balance correctly!"—*The Passing Show.*

Joy Riding.—NERVOUS PARTY—"The train seems to be traveling at a fearful pace, ma'am."

ELDERLY WOMAN—"Yes, ain't it? My Bill's a-drivin' of the ingin, an' 'e can make 'er go when 'e's got a drop o' drink in 'im."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Too Honest to Be Interesting.—JUDGE DALY—"How is it you haven't a lawyer to defend you?"

PRISONER—"As soon as they found out that I hadn't stolen the money, they wouldn't have anything to do with my case."—*Masonic Home Journal (Louisville.)*

Ballad of Go-Getters.

I hate to be a kicker, I always long for peace,
But the wheel that does the squeaking is the one that gets the grease.
—*Sanford Herald.*

You tell 'em, kid—you're peaceful and not too hard to please,
But the dog that's always scratching is the one that has the fleas.
—*Miami Tribune.*

"I hate to be a kicker" means nothing in a show;
The kicker in the chorus is the one that gets the dough.
— *Youngstown Telegram.*

The art of soft-soap-spreading is a thing that pails and stales,
But the guy who wields the hammer is the one who drives the nails.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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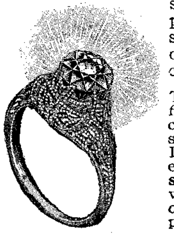

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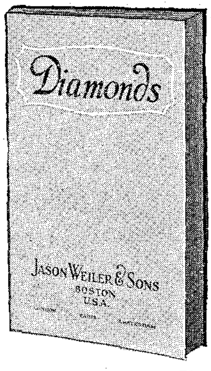

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